MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XI--NEW SERIES. MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 4008.

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

PUBLISHED (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY

RUFUS KING & CO.,

AT THE OFFICE,

No. 203 & 207 EAST WATER STREET,

NEAR NORTH (THIRD, AND FOURTH STORIES OF LOUIS JONES' NEW BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, AND AFTER JULY 1, 1854.

THE DAILY SENTINEL will be left at the door of City Subscribers at Twelve Dollars a year, payable Quarterly

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, IN ADVANCE; and THE PAPER TO BE PAID FOR WHICH IT IS PAID.

[illegible] A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN [illegible] CONTINUED, WHEN THE PE[illegible] EXPIRED.

Rates of Advertising from and after June 1st.

	1 square, 2 weeks,	$2 00
	" 1 week,	2 00
	" 3 times,	1 75
	" 1 week,	1 50
	" 2 days,	1 25
	" 1 day,	1 00
	" 1 week,	0 75

[illegible] square.

[illegible] space not to exceed [illegible] with changes.

[illegible] quarterly, if desired, $18. Two [illegible] $10.

[illegible] Notices including [illegible] each, above these rates.

[illegible] Notices, 25 cents each.

[illegible] Notices, Fire Companies, Meetings, will be charged half the [illegible] rates.

All Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

The Daily Sentinel Advertising List is limited to their regular Customers, and all advertisements for the benefit of the proprietor of any Patent Medicine, or article sold in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Advertisements [illegible] charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisers [illegible] for Legal Advertisements [illegible] for their publication.

RUFUS KING & CO,
M. M. HORSON,
WM. E. CRAMER,

Milwaukee, May [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. FOOTE,

[illegible] of Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. [illegible] Office: Smith's Block over Allen's Store.

JOHN McCULLOUGH,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

Office—Corner of the Milwaukee Gas Co., corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets. oct24-d1f

DRUGS.

W. L. HOPKINS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, Milwaukee, and Retail [illegible] Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, &c. Also Patent Medicines and every variety of Goods pertaining to the Drug business. Orders from the Country promptly attended to and carefully packed.

W. L. HOPKINS. C. HOPKINS. A. BRYANT.

oct26

DICHTON CORSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Juneau Block, East Water St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. [illegible]y19-d1m

STEWART & BLODGGOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW No. 171 East Water Street, Adams' Building. [illegible]

CHARLES BLODGGOOD. FRANCIS BLODGGOOD.

RANDALL & RUTTERICK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lemuel Jones's Block, East Water St. Milwaukee.

E. L. RUTTERICK

[illegible]

WISCONSIN LAND AGENCY.

LOCATING SCRIP in Wisconsin, ESTABLISHED IN 1836 [illegible] Agents in the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Payment of Taxes, Negotiation of Loans, &c. &c. Has a general office in all parts of the State, Land Warrants Bought and Sold.

Mortgages, Quality, Town, and City Orders bought and sold.

Persons living at a distance, [illegible] to their interest to examine some choice tracts of unimproved lands, located expressly for [illegible] purposes. These lands (about 90,000 acres) are [illegible] of the Northern Half of Wood and Jackson Counties, [illegible] Lands, Calumet, Manitowoc and Shawano counties, and may be had at low prices, [illegible] or terms of payment will be granted to persons [illegible] to settle. Meetings, will be charged half the [illegible] rates.

Office in Ottawa's Brick Block, [illegible] street. GEO. C. COLE.

A. W. PAINE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, - - - Fond du Lac, Wis.

HAS in charge all the unpatented land titles in the county, and the original surveys at the Land office. Also examines titles for parties purchasing, and the present owner of any description of lands or lots in the county. Attends to the [illegible] of titles. ap7daly

AUSTIN & LEWIS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS. Mr. Lewis having purchased of the interest of C. Dunn in the Abstract [illegible] Lands and Lots in this City and County, the new firm will furnish [illegible] of all Lands and Lots in this City and County.

[illegible] ALVIN AUSTIN, ALBION LEWIS. feb22

COLLINS, SMITH & KEYES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Madison, Wisconsin. A. L. COLLINS, GEO. D. SMITH, E. W. KEYES. jy20

MARVIN L. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Berlin, Marquette County, Wisconsin. may31-1yr

MAY, NEWHALL & SPANSENBERG,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. Office in Kneeland's Block, No. 217 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A. D. MAY. BENJAMIN NEWHALL. MATTHIAS SPANSENBERG. [illegible]

C. MAYNE,

ATTORNEY, COUNSELLOR AND SOLICITOR, HAS REMOVED to his new office, next door to the Post Office, where he will continue to practice in all the various Courts of this State. Office on E. B. Cross, Esq.'s, Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee. apr29-d1yr.

WM. HENRY WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR AND COUNSELLOR, 171½ East Water Street. jan15

WELLS & BRIGHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MILWAUKIE, - - - - - - - WISCONSIN.

Office in Flanders' Building, over the O'Reilly Telegraph Office.

CHAS. K. WELLS. JEROME B. BRIGHAM. y29

D. A. J. UPHAM,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR AND COUNSELLOR, Office in the Law Buildings, Wisconsin st., Milwaukee. ap28 1yr

LAMBERTUS M. VAN DYKE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office: No. 1 East Water street, corner of Wisconsin street, Martin's Block. aug7

[illegible] M. VAN DYKE

MACKEMER & TENNEY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Office removed to Flanders' Buildings, nearly opposite the Bank.

[illegible]

MOODY & GODDARD,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Wisconsin street, over the Post Office. ap8 29

S. M. GODDARD.

A. MOONEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Illinois and other Western States, Canada and Germany, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office No. 3 Wall Street, New York. apr30

WATKINS & STARK,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Office, Wisconsin street, corner of Main.

CHAS. K. WATKINS. JOSHUA STARK.

Je14 d1f

E. WYMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over Store No. 205 East Water street.

MARSHALL & HALSEY,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, 134 O. B. Block, East Water street, Milwaukee.

TUTTON & MACKENZIE,

EAGLE STEAM PLANING MILL, West Water street, Milwaukee.

JOHN COLGATE,

[illegible] AGENT IN

SHELF HARDWARE,

AND STEEL, NAILS,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,

NO. 191, EAST WATER STREET,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. my14

THEODORE BAILEY,

LEAF, CAP AND PIPE MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, &c.

No. 191, EAST WATER STREET,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILL FOR MANUFACTURING PLUG AND TWIST TOBACCO, Milwaukee, Cor. Canal and Jefferson streets.

Highest Cash Price paid for Leaf Tobacco.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Cash paid for Furs and Skins.

East Water street. oct25-1y Milwaukee

John Plankinton & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO M. S. BURTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOAP AND CANDLES.

FACTORY in the FOURTH WARD, near the M. & M. R. R. Depot.

The highest price paid for Tallow and Soap Grease.

Milwaukee, Sept. 26, 1854. sep26-1yr

SAMUEL J. HOLLEY,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND

Shipping Merchant,

"Consignments of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats and Barley or sale in this Market, or shipped at further East, will receive [illegible] attention."

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Cigars and Tobacco.

M. STRAUSS,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK, CONSTANTLY FULL [illegible] Manufactured in this City, or imported [illegible] Merchants in this City.

174 East Water Street, Milwaukee. jy21-1yr

BUSINESS CARDS.

MR. M. HORSON,

TEACHER OF THE PIANO FORTE & SINGING.

ORDERS LEFT AT MR. HOLTSCRAFT'S MUSIC Store, will be promptly attended to.

References—Mr. H. N. Hubbard, Rufus King. dec6-1d1m

P. L. HOSSIN,

SCULPTOR IN METALS AND WOOD, No. 8 Wisconsin-st., corner of Water, opposite Stage Office. Executes Official Seals, Notarial Seals, Seal Stamps for Societies, etc. Also Brands and Brands, and every other work in his line. Milwaukee, Feb. 21, 1852.

The Wisconsin Leather Co.,

HAVE REMOVED FROM THE

OLD STAND OF ALLIS & ALLEN, TO THEIR

NEW FOUR STORY

BRICK STORE,

NO. 85, EAST WATER STREET,

SECOND BLOCK BELOW THE U. S. HOTEL.

aug1-eod3Mo. Jan. 1st, 1855

JAMES W. CULBERT & CO.,

PLAIN AND FANCY

PAPER BOX MAKERS,

No. 71 Lake Street, Third Story, Chicago, Illinois

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

JAMES W. CULBERT. [illegible] F. WHITE

UPMANN & LORENZEN,

Real Estate and Money Brokers,

Office, Prentiss Block, Milwaukee.

aug26d6mo

HAVEN POWERS,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Birchard's Block, Cor. Spring and West Water-Sts

Office hours—8 to 12 and 2 to 5 1-2.

COURT DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

nov6-1yr

CITY LEATHER STORE

AND

TANNERY.

G. PFISTER & CO.,

No. 149 EAST WATER STREET,

In the Store formerly occupied by Allis & Allen.

Have constantly on hand a superior article of

SOLE, UPPER, HARNESS, BRIDLE AND COLLAR LEATHER,

All of their own manufacture. Also a good assortment of Eastern

Sole Leather, French and Philadelphia Calf

And a variety of

SHEEPSKINS & FINDINGS.

The highest price, in Cash, paid for Hides, Calf and Sheep skins, and Wool, at their Store, and at the CITY TANNERY, on the Menomonee River, Walker's Point.

April 8

MAHLER & WENDT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

NO. 88, EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - - WISCONSIN.

AGENTS for the sale of Longworths, Zimmermann's dry and sparkling Catawba Wines.

M. & W. will also take orders for the importation of Wines, Liquors, etc., from all parts of Europe, to be delivered to the purchaser under Custom House Bond.

A superior brand of RECTIFIED WHISKEY constantly on hand.

EXCHANGE on Germany bought and sold. sep1

Groceries & Provisions.

MORSE'S

Cheap Cash Store,

Corner West Water and Spring Sts., Milwaukee.

DEALERS IN

Flour, Pork, Fish, Salt, Sugars, TEAS, COFFEES,

And Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Cash paid for all kinds of Country Produce. jan3-1yr

WISCONSIN

TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

191 . . . EAST WATER STREET, . . . 191

MILWAUKEE, - - - WISCONSIN.

AND

PREMIUM TRUNK STORE,

23 *Clark Street, Chicago,*

HAVING RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL AT THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

W. & G. WRIGHT have a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Travelling Trunks, of all prices, constantly on hand, consisting of Hair Leather Trunks and Valises, Ladies' Hat Boxes, Wood Frame Boxes, Packing Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., which will be sold as low as at any other establishment west of New York, at Wholesale and Retail. feb26d3

EDWIN D. BAKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

ALSO—Rectifiers of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE of

WHISKEY,

179 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN

WHISKEY by the single or hundred barrels constantly on hand. EDWIN D. BAKER,

dec 2 P. RAY ISHAM.

BROWN'S

DAGUERREIAN GALLERY.

MARTIN'S BLOCK,

201 East Water St.,

MILWAUKEE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

First class Pictures taken—Gold Lockets for sale Operators furnished with stock of all kinds.

N. B. WILCOX,

DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER,

Portraits, Buildings, Views, Bill-Heads, Business Cards, Seals, Book Illustrations, Ornamental Designs, &c.,

ENGRAVED IN THE BEST STYLE.

Drawings Taken of Machinery for Patents.

Jenkins Block, Third Floor, 214 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oct21-1f

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

VICTOR SCHUETTE'S

Grocery and Provision Store,

MARKET SQUARE,

Corner of Nunnemacher's Brick Block.

MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are hereby notified that I have just opened, at the Corner Store of Nunnemacher's Brick Block, on Market Square, in the First Ward, a

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

My Goods are all New and Fresh, and having bought them, and always buying them cheap, for Cash, it is my intention to sell them at the Lowest Cash Prices, and *Cheaper than my Competitors*, and I hereby respectfully invite the public to call and convince themselves of this fact personally.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of every kind always bought for Cash or in Trade, at the current Market Prices.

jly17 VICTOR SCHUETTE.

LAGER BEER HALL!

Charles Best & Co.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the Public generally, that they have bought the store formerly occupied by John Bielby, two doors south of Mahler & Wendt, on East Water Street, and at the solicitation of many have resolved to open there on Tuesday April 25th, a

LAGER BEER HALL.

The room is peculiarly adapted to such a business and is been magnificently fitted.

Our Lager Beer is well known as the best in the city. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES BEST & CO.

apr24

BILLECART SALMON'S

VERZENAY

CHAMPAIGN,

MAREUIL, SUR AY,

SOLE IMPORTER . . . . . J. MEYER, JR., N. Y.

Agent: HENRY WILD, Milwaukee, Wis.

A new supply of this favored Brand just received by Express. Orders to be left at the Beer Hall of

nov5d1f CHARLES BEST & CO., Market St. store.

Wines, Liquors & Segars.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to their Large and Extensive Stock of

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

which, having been bought in large quantities from first hands, and prior to the rise, enables them to compete with any establishment in this city. The season for Festivities is at hand, and those wishing to purchase for such occasions, as well as for

MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

can be supplied by applying to

EDWIN D. BAKER & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers,

dec14 79 East Water Street.

TRANSPORTATION.

1854.

42 Miles Shortest Route to Niagara Falls.

Only 18¾ Hours to Buffalo and Niagara Falls

FROM CHICAGO, AND

25½ Running Time from Milwaukee.

Only One Change of Cars and Baggage

Over the New Short Route, via.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

CANADA BROAD GUAGE RAILWAYS,

STEAMERS ON LAKE ERIE,

In connection with the New York Central, New York and Erie, Buffalo and New York City, and Hudson and Niagara Falls Railroads, to

New York, Boston, & all Eastern Thoroughfares from Buffalo & Niagara Falls,

Four Daily Trains Leave Chicago

Mail, at 9 o'clock A. M., via the New Albany and Salem Railroad, through in 18 hours.

Day Express, at 9.45 A. M., connecting at Detroit with the Canada Railways, arriving at Niagara Falls and Buffalo next morning in time for the early Trains East.

Steamboat Express, at 12.10 M., connecting at Detroit with the North Shore Steamers, arriving in Buffalo next afternoon in time for the 5 P. M. Train arriving in New York next morning. Connecting also with Steamers for Cleveland and the different Ports of Rishmond from there next morning to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, &c.

Night Express, at 7.15 P. M., connecting with Canada Railways, arriving at Niagara Falls and Buffalo next afternoon, and New York next morning. Connecting also with steamers for Sandusky.

Only one Train Sundays—7.15 P. M.

The New and Mammoth Low Pressure Steamers

WESTERN WORLD, C. C. BERRIAN, Master,

PLYMOUTH ROCK, C. E. WILCOXSON, Master,

leave Detroit, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NEW YORK, T. U. HODGE, Master, leaves Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays.

On the arrival of the Chicago Express, at 10 15 P. M., going DIRECT THROUGH without Landing, via. North Shore, arriving in Buffalo in time for the 5 P. M. Train, and New York next morning at 9 15.

The two new steamers were built this season at an expense of *over half a million* of dollars, and have *no equal in the world*, in every respect. Their capacity excels any steamer afloat, having 100 State Rooms, with Double Beds, and can accommodate 300 persons with Berths.

Passengers purchasing through Tickets by Railroad all the way, can change them at Detroit and go by steamer; so also, those purchasing Tickets by steamer, can exchange and go by Railroad.

Baggage checked through from Chicago to Albany and New York, and no extra charge for handling, and no exchange of Checks, as by the Lake Shore Road via. *Erie and Harbor Creek.*

Tickets good for 90 Days, allowing Passengers to stop over on the Route.

Two Boats a Day from Milwaukee.

Two of Capt. Clement's splendid Low Pressure Steamers leave Milwaukee Daily, in connection with the above route, on the arrival of the Cars from Madison and Janesville.

Morning Boat leaves at . . . . . 9.00 A. M.

Evening Boat leaves at . . . . . 6.30 P. M.

Be particular and purchase Through Tickets by the CENTRAL ROUTE, of the different Agents, North and West.

For Tickets, apply on board Clement's Line of Steamers, or W. W. Wilson at the Cars.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

W. F. TIBBITS, Travelling Agent, Wis. aug7

1854. 1854.

NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST.

THE

Great Western Railway of Canada

IS NOW OPEN FROM

DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS!

FORMING THE LAST LINK OF THE

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE!

BETWEEN

Chicago, New York and Boston,

Being the Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route East!

Only One Change of Cars Between Chicago and Niagara Falls.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Detroit, daily (Sundays excepted,) at . . . . . 9.00 A. M.

Connecting at Niagara Falls with the New York Central Evening Express, arriving in New York next morning.

ACCOMMODATION leaves Detroit daily (Sundays excepted) at . . . . . 1.30 P. M.

EVENING EXPRESS leaves Detroit daily, at . . . 5.30 P. M.

Connecting at Niagara Falls with the New York Central Morning Lightning Express, arriving in New York the same evening.

Through from Detroit to Niagara Falls in 8¾ hours.

Through from Detroit to New York in 24 hours.

Passengers leaving Detroit in the morning arrive at Buffalo the same evening.

Through from Chicago to New York in 34 hours

The Great Western Railway also connects at Niagara Falls with the Commencement and Niagara Falls branch of the New York & Erie R. R. and via. Buffalo with the Buffalo and New York City Branch New York & Erie R. R.—a variety of connections Most unequalled by any other route.

Baggage Checked through to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, or New York.

This route offers great inducements to travelers, by the great distance saved, many other points.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY passes through the most interesting and highly cultivated portion of Canada, affording a variety of scenery, of unsurpassed *beauty and grandeur*, including the two greatest wonders of the world—the Falls of Niagara, and the Railway Suspension over Niagara River.

For through tickets, apply at the office of the Michigan Central Railroad, opposite the United States Hotel, next door to the American Express Co.'s Office, Kinzie Street, Milwaukee, or at their Offices at Janesville, Madison and along shore.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

D. S. CRANDALL, General Western Agent.

M. L. VARNEY, Agent, Milwaukee.

January, 1854. feb2d1f

1854. 1854.

WM. BROWN & CO.,

Produce Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Erie St., Foot of Main St., Milwaukee.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Copartnership under the name and firm of WM. BROWN & CO., in the Produce Forwarding and Commission Business.

They have taken the Warehouse and Storage Shed, formerly occupied by Johnson & Co., being the largest and most convenient place on the Lake for Receiving, Storing and Delivering Merchandize. The Warehouse and Shed are *Above all the Bridges*, and have 200 feet of Dock Room.

Particular attention to Discharge of Cargoes, and Receiving and Delivery, or Forwarding of Merchandize, Furniture, &c., to city or country. Consignments respectfully solicited. Liberal advances made upon property for sale here or to be forwarded to the East.

Consignments to the late firm of BROWN & LARKIN attended to according to their agreements.

Flour, Coal and Water Lime, constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. BROWN,
R. C. JOHNSON, Jr.
ROLAND OLMSTED.

Milwaukee, July 15, 1854. jly17tf

IN NEW QUARTERS!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 20th November, I can be found in my

New Brick Ware-House,

Ready to do all kinds of PRODUCE BUSINESS. Will buy or Store Grain, on good terms.

The danger from Fire is but little, as I keep a faithful man to watch the house, who goes around it every hour during the night. I have now made an engine to throw water all over the house in five minutes.

Orders to buy or store Grain or Flour solicited.

DANIEL KEWHALL.

Milwaukee, Nov. 17, 1854. nov18

1854. 1854.

DICKINSON & CO.,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

—AND—

Burnham's New Brick Warehouse,

WEST WATER STREET, FOURTH WARD,

MILWAUKEE.

R. BIBBARD, Milwaukee, T. BIBBARD, " D. C. DICKINSON, Waukegan.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn, Flour & Seeds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Highest Market Price Paid for Produce.

oct14d1f

W. JACKSON & SON,

Of the Late Firm of W. & H. Jackson & Sons,

GRATE AND FENDER MAKERS,

246 Front Street, and 926 Broadway, N. Y.

KEEP constantly on hand every variety of GRATES and FENDERS. Also CIRCULAR & PARLOR GRATES, GERMAN SILVER GRATES. Wholesale Dealers supplied. [illegible]

CHICAGO

Lead Pipe

AND SHEET LEAD

WORKS!

Corner Clinton & Fulton Sts., West Side.

THESE WORKS ARE NOW IN OPERATION, and a full supply of all sizes of LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD will be constantly kept on hand. All orders will receive our prompt attention.

dec25-d1y* COLLINS & BLATCHFORD.

MORITZ ROTH,

Teacher on the Violin,

375 WEST WATER STREET, at S. B. Buckley's Furniture Store, opposite Myer's Apothecary Store. dec21-d1mo

PLAYING CARDS, Steamboats, Highlanders and Mogulls. dec7 ROOD & GOODRICH.

PARLOR BALLS, made of India Rubber, and Balls, for sale by . . . ROOD & GOODRICH.

SPECTACLES, All the different varieties, from Leather to Gold. dec7 ROOD & GOODRICH.

TRANSPORTATION.

U. S. Mail and Express Route

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R.

Air Line Route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis.

TWO THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS

LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Day Express and Mail, at . . . 9.15 A. M.

Night Express, at . . . 10.05 P. M.

Trains pass through the flourishing inland Towns of Bloomington and Springfield, (their elegant new depots in each of which are in the immediate vicinity of the business districts,) and form a direct connection with the Company's splendid Steamers *Pocahontas* and *Belvidere*, through to St. Louis (25 miles) without change.

Time from Chicago to St. Louis 12 hours.

Baggage checked through to St. Louis, and to way stations.

Through Tickets to Toledo and to all way stations can be obtained at the Rock Island Passenger Depot, foot of the Company's Depot Office, No. 91 Lake (3d story) street opposite the Tremont House.

GEORGE F. MORGAN, Jr., Supt.

nov5-84md GEORGE B. PECK, Gen'l Agent.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

QUICK

GREENCASTLE

LINE.

NEW RUNNING TIME,

AND ARRANGEMENTS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

To the Travelling Public.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 24th, and until further notice, Express Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Michigan City at 8 10 o'clock A. M., Laporte at 12 45, and arrive at Greencastle at 4 30 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Leaving Greencastle at 6 o'clock A. M., Laporte at 3 20 P. M., and arrive at Michigan City at 7 50 P. M.

Observe the Connections.

The train leaving Michigan City at 8 10 A. M. connects directly with a special train from Chicago upon the M. C. R. R., connecting in connection with train of mail train which leaves Chicago at 9 A. M.; also with the night Express Trains from Detroit, running in connection with the Canada Railway. At Laporte the connection is direct with the Express train upon the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, which arrives in Indianapolis in season to connect with Trains for Cincinnati arriving there about 10 P. M., making the time between . . .

Cincinnati and Chicago,

ONLY SIXTEEN HOURS.

At Greencastle the connection is with trains upon the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad for Terre Haute and Indianapolis.

The trains leaving Greencastle at 9 o'clock A. M., connect direct with morning train from Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

The Express Train gives only 30 miles Staging between Milwaukee and Chicago, and forms the most pleasant and only Railroad Route from Milwaukee to Chicago. Passengers being able to reach Chicago and Lafayette, and arriving there in time for all Trains going East.

This is the only route by which Passengers can leave Chicago in the afternoon and arrive at Indianapolis next morning.

Trains leave Milwaukee for Janesville at 7.40 A. M. and 5.15 P. M.

JOHN B. TURNER, Supt.

aug1d1f

REED'S

Chicago and Lake Superior Line.

1854.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION

One of the First Class Steamers of the above Line will

Leave Chicago on Monday & Friday Evenings

Of each week during the season of navigation, connecting with the SAM WARD, of Ward's Lake Superior Line,

Leaving Sault Ste. Marie every Thursday,

at 2 o'clock P. M. The other connecting with the steamer BALTIMORE, of McKnight's Lake Superior Line, leaving Sault Ste. Marie every TUESDAY, returning will leave Sault Ste. Marie every THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock, and on TUESDAY at 8 o'clock A. M. The Line from

CHICAGO TO SAULT STE. MARIE,

Will be made up with the Low Pressure Steam Palaces

QUEEN CITY AND TROY.

The SUPERIOR leaves Chicago on Wednesday of each week. Returning leaves Sault Ste. Marie on every Saturday Morning at 8 o'clock. Connects at Sault Ste. Marie with the Steamer Manhattan for all Ports on Lake Superior.

The above Boats will leave regularly on their advertised days, from Reed's Warehouse and Docks, foot of State street.

A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents.

Chicago, March 20, 1854. mar29tf

1854. 1854.

WELLS & HILL,

Produce & Commission Merchants.

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.

DANIEL WELLS, Jr. . . . . HORATIO HILL

Wheat,	Pork,	Big Iron,	
Barley,	Lard,	Coal,	
Corn,	Flour,	Lard,	
Oats,	Salt,	Coal,	
Wool,	Seeds,	Fruits,	

Also, Merchandize of every description, Produce, or Oil by salmon, or by our agents at Buffalo, New York and Boston.

1854. 1854.

J. W. HASKIN,

Produce, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANT,

AT THE CHICAGO AND WARREN DOCK, NEAR THE FOOT OF

EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, - - - WISCONSIN.

HAVING a commodious Ware-House, situated as above located, we are prepared to transact every variety of business with promptness and dispatch; and liberal cash Advances will be made, if desired, on Property in store, for sale or Shipment. We are prepared to contract freights and from Boats and Now York, at the lowest rates.

Please call on us before completing business arrangements.

J. W. HASKIN,
J. HADLEY.

sep13

1854. 1854.

BELL & BUTTON,

PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AT THE WARE HOUSE formerly occupied by D. A. NEWHALL, on Walker's Point, will make liberal cash advances on property in Store, for sale here, or shipment East.

April 5, 1854 my10tf

1854. 1854.

NICHOLS, BRITT & CO.,

Produce, Forwarding and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

COAL, SALT, FLOUR, CHEESE, DRIED FRUIT, Lime, &c. Liberal Cash Advances made on Property for Sale in this or any of the Eastern Markets.

BROWN WAREHOUSE, - - - ERIE STREET

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Also Agents for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, Wool and all other Property, and will endeavor at all times to obtain the best Market Rates and make prompt returns.

Office at the Depot of the M. & M. Rail Road Co!

We are also Agents for the Army & Navy Line. Consignments for the Cities on the line of the Railroad and for the Country generally respectfully solicited. Liberal cash advances to us will receive prompt attention.

Thankful for the patronage and favors extended to us the past year, we shall endeavor by a prompt attention to business to merit a continuance.

H. B. NICHOLS. C. E. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS.

REFERENCES:

ALEX. MITCHELL, President Wis. M. & F. Ins. Co. Bk.
E. CHANDLER, President Wis. State Bank, Milwaukee.
DAVID FERGUSON, Cash. Wis. M. & F. Ins. Co. Bank
H. L. SCOTT, Cashier State Bank of Wisconsin. nov8

1854. 1854.

FULTON LAKE BOAT LINE.

Merchandize forwarded daily to and from New York and Buffalo, and all Ports on the Western Lakes and Canals with Despatch,

Without Transhipment at Troy or Albany.

Cargoes Insured between New York and Buffalo.

PROPRIETORS:

ELLIS, PETRIE & CO. - - - Buffalo.
JAMES BELL & CO., - - - New York.
A. D. LEAL, } Cols. D. DOUGLASS
WM. PETRIE, } JAMES BELL.

AGENTS:

Wm. H. Chase, No. 113 Broad-st., cor. of Front, New York
Chas. A. Folger & Co., - - - Albany
J. W. Haskin, } Chequered Warehouse, Milwaukee
J. Hadley, }

References by permission.

SUTTON, WING & CO., - - - Milwaukee.
T. LUTTRELL, - - - Milwaukee.

1854. 1854

L. J. HIGBY,

FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE

MERCHANT,

WILL Contract to Forward Goods or Produce to or from any Ports East or West, by Responsible Lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to Selling Grain or other Produce at the Rail Road Depot here; all which with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Basement Floor give me advantages in point of convenience to County Merchants from any other House here.

Milwaukee, March 20, 1854. my31tf

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS, TO ADVANCE on Personal Property.

Thirty Days Notes Purchased. Railroad Stock type chased. nov9 CALEB WALL.

PREMIUM CUTLERY!

F. J. BLAIR

HAS FOR SALE A LARGE STOCK OF FINE AMERICAN TABLE CUTLERY, which received the Premium at the late State Fair, consisting of

Carved Ivory Handled Table and Dessert Knives,
Carved Stag Handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels.
Ivory, Buffalo and Rose Handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels.
Plain Ivory Handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels.
Also, a large Stock of common English Table Cutlery sold

TRANSPORTATION.

Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad,

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 27th, 1854, the Trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):—

GOING WESTWARD.

A Passenger Train will leave Milwaukee at 8.15 A. M., and arrive at Janesville at 12 M., in time to connect with the P. du C. Train at 12 M. for Chicago, and at Madison at 1 P. M.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will also leave Milwaukee for Janesville and Madison at 4 P. M.

GOING EASTWARD.

A Passenger Train will leave Madison at 7.15 A. M., and Janesville at 8 A. M.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will also leave Madison at 3.10 P. M., and Janesville at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the passengers from Chicago, at Afton, at 2 P. M.

A NIGHT TRAIN runs daily (except Sundays) from Milwaukee to Janesville, leaving Milwaukee at 6.30 P. M., after arrival of Train from Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and arrive at Lafayette at 9 P. M.

Passengers taking the cars at stations where Tickets are sold, will be charged rates, if not provided with tickets.

Freight Trains will run each way daily, and all freight forwarded with promptness and dispatch.

Michigan City, April 7, 1854. C. KNOWLTON, Superintendent.

Buffalo, Milwaukee & Chicago.

1854. 1854.

FREE TRADE LINE!

NO MONOPOLY.

THE following first class Propellers will form a line semi weekly, (in opposition to the two lines owned by the Evansville and Michigan City Transportation Company) for Freights and Passengers to and from Buffalo Chicago and Milwaukee and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation.

Western Merchants will find it largely to their interest to call on this Line before making contracts for transportation elsewhere, as their rates will be reduced.

Leaving their dock foot of Michigan Street Buffalo, every Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Illinois,	Buffalo,	
St. Joseph,	Delaware,	
Minnesota,	England.	

New Propellers.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

WM. MONTEITH,
Agent, Cohoes Square Buffalo.

N. Y. & MILWAUKEE TRANSPORTATION.

1854. 1854.

CLINTON LINE.

Wm. Monteith---Proprietor.

BUFFALO.

THE Clinton Line having largely increased its facilities for transportation from New York to all western ports, is prepared to contract freight from New York to Milwaukee, in connection with the above line of Propellers at reduced rates, and the proprietor flatters himself that he will be favored with a fair share of Milwaukee business.

AGENTS.

HENRY GRINNELL } 113 Broad-st. 2 doors below
W. H. GRIFFITH } 1 Front, N. Y.
WM. H. AINSWORTH, 100 Fleet, Albany.
WM. MONTEITH, Cohoes square Buffalo.
KELLOGG & STRONG, Milwaukee.

sep13

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.

1854. 1854.

Merchandize forwarded Daily to and from New York Albany and Buffalo to all Ports on the Western Lakes and connecting with Canals and Railroads, with dispatch

Without Reshipping at Albany or Troy.

Cargoes Insured between New York and Buffalo

WELLS D. WALBRIDGE, Proprietor,

Foot of Washington Street, Buffalo.

AGENTS.

F. W. LAWSON,
ALEX. PETRIE,
JNO. M. OSBORN,
} 113 Broad Street, (up stairs,) New York

J. J. TALLMADGE, foot of Washington St., Buffalo

BELL & BUTTON, Milwaukee.

REFERENCES.

DURAND & LAWRENCE, - - - Milwaukee.
I. R. CORDES, - - - "
SETH JOHNSON, Jr., - - - "

feb1d

1854. 1854.

FULTON LAKE BOAT LINE.

Merchandize forw

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XI--NEW SERIES. MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 4008.

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

... (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY

RUFUS KING & CO.,

... OFFICE,

No. 205 & 207 EAST WATER STREET,

... MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

IN THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS ON THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH STORIES OF ... NEW BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS: PRIOR AND AFTER JULY 1, 1854.

THE DAILY SENTINEL will be left at the door of City ... Twelve Dollars a year, payable Quarterly ...

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY ... IN ADVANCE, AND THE PAPER ... DISCONTINUED, WHEN THE PE... EXPIRED.

... TAKE A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ... DISCONTINUED, WHEN THE PE... EXPIRED.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: ... Square, 2 weeks, $2 00 ... 1 " 1 " 2 00 ... 1 " 3 times, 1 25 ... 1 " 2 days, 1 25 ... 1 " 1 " 1 00 ... 1 " 1 " 0 75

... Notices will be inserted at a square.

... Notices in reading column, the space not to ex... with changes.

... Notices, generally displayed, $10. Two ... $16.

... Notices, including advertisements of Exhibi... above these rates.

... Notices, 25 cents each.

... Notices for Public Institutions, Fire Compa... Meetings, will be charged half ... rates.

... Advertisements to be paid for in ... Advertisers is limited to their ... and advertisements for the bene... or societies not to be paid for by them, must ... the usual rates.

... Notices inserted by written directions, ... charged accordingly.

... Notices for Legal Advertisements ... for their publication.

RUFUS KING & CO.
S. M. BOOTH
WM. E. CRAMER,

... May, 1854.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. FOOTE,

... at Law, Milwaukee, Wiscon... Office in Juneau Block over Albee Smith's Jus... office.

JOHN McCULLOUGH,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

... Office of the Milwaukee Gas Co., corner of East ... and Wisconsin streets.

DRUGS.

W. L. HOPKINS & CO.,

... on West Water Street, Milwaukee, Wholesale and Retail ... Agents in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, ... Dye Stuffs, Green Wares, Perfumery. Also, Patent Medi... Acts, and every variety of Goods pertaining to the ... Trade. Orders filled and forwarded to the Country promptly ... Liberal discounts to the trade. ... packed. A. BAYARD.

BRIGHTON CORSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN ... Office in Chancery, Juneau Block, East Water St., Milwaukee, ... Wisconsin. jy18-49m

STEWART & BLOODGOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 121 East Water Street, Ar... Real Estate Business. ... jly11

... FRANCIS BLOODGOOD.

RANDALL & BUTTRICK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lower Story Sherman's Block, East Water St. ... Milwaukee.

... E. L. BUTTRICK

WISCONSIN LAND AGENCY.

LOCATIONS MADE in Wisconsin, ESTABLISHED IN 1836. ... the Location, Purchase and Sale of Real ... Lands in all parts of the State, Land Warrants ... and Mortgages, County, Town, and City Orders ... bought and sold. ... Parties wishing to have land located, or to examine some ... of unimproved lands, located expressly for ... purchasers, (about 20,000 acres) are ... Office in Odd Fellows' Block, ... Milwaukee. ... GEO. C. COLE.

WISCONSIN

TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

121 . . . EAST WATER STREET, . . . 121

MILWAUKEE, . . . WISCONSIN.

AND

PREMIUM TRUNK STORE,

23 *Clark Street, Chicago,*

HAVING RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL AT THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

W. & G. WRIGHT'S have a gener... assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's ... Travelling Trunks, of all prices, constant... on hand, consisting of their Leather ... Trunks and Valises, Ladies' Hat Boxes, Wood Frame Fo... Packing Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., which will be sold ... as low as at any other establishment west of New York, at ... Wholesale and Retail. (5)dly

EDWIN D. BAKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

ALSO--Rectifiers of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE of

WHISKEY,

170 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, . . . WISCONSIN

... WHISKEY by the single or hundred barrels constantly ... on hand. EDWIN D. BAKER,

dec2 P. RAY SHAM.

BROWN'S

DAGUERREIAN GALLERY.

MARTIN'S BLOCK,

201 East Water St.,

MILWAUKEE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

First class Pictures taken--Gold Lockets for sale Op... furnished with stock of all kinds.

ENGRAVING

N. B. WILCOX,

DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER,

Portraits, Buildings, Views, Bill-Heads, Business ... Cards, Seals, Book Illustrations, Orna... Mental Designs, &c.,

ENGRAVED IN THE BEST STYLE.

DRAWINGS TAKEN OF MACHINERY ON PATENTS.

Juneau Block, Third Floor, 214 East Water Street, ... Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

VICTOR SCHUETTE'S

Grocery and Provision Store,

MARKET SQUARE,

Corner of Nunnemacher's Brick Block.

MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ... are hereby notified that I have just opened, at the ... Corner Store of Nunnemacher's Brick Block, on Market ... Square, in the First Ward, a

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

My Goods are all New and Fresh, and having bought ... them, and always buying them cheap, for Cash, it is my ... intention to sell them at all times as *Cheap, if not Cheaper than my Competitors*, and I hereby respectfully invite the ... public to call and convince themselves of this fact personally.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of every kind always bought ... for Cash or in Trade, at the current Market Prices.

jly17 VICTOR SCHUETTE.

LAGER BEER HALL!

Charles Best & Co.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends ... and the Public generally, that they have bought the ... store formerly occupied by John Bielby, two doors south ... of Mosher & Wendt, on East Water Street, and at the so... licitation of many have resolved to open there on Tuesday ... April 25th, a

LAGER BEER HALL.

The room is peculiarly adapted to such a business and ... is been magnificently fitted.

Our Lager Beer is well known as the best in the city.

ap26 CHARLES BEST & CO.

BILLECART SALMON'S

VERZENAY

CHAMPAIGN,

MAREUIL, SUR AY.

JOBLE IMPORTER. . . . . J. METER, JR., N. Y.

Agent: HENRY WILD, Milwaukee, Wis.

A new supply of this favored Brand just received by ... Express. Orders to be left at the Bear Hall of ... novl6tf CHARLES BEST & CO., Market St. store.

Wines, Liquors & Segars.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY ... call the attention of the public to their Large and Ex... tensive Stock of

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

which, having been bought in large quantities from first ... hands, and prior to the rise, enables them to compete with ... any establishment in this city. The season for Festivities ... is at hand, and those wishing to purchase for such occa... sions, as well as for

MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

can be supplied by applying to

EDWIN D. BAKER & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers,

dec16 79 East Water Street.

TRANSPORTATION.

1854.

... Miles Shortest Route to Niagara Falls.

Only 18½ Hours to Buffalo and Niagara Falls FROM CHICAGO, AND

25½ *Running Time from Milwaukee.*

Only One Change of Cars and Baggage Over the New Short Route, via.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

CANADA BROAD GUAGE RAILWAYS,

STEAMERS ON LAKE ERIE,

In connection with the New York Central, New York and Erie, Buffalo and New York City, and Clevela... and St... ... Falls Railroads, to

New York, Boston, & all Eastern Thoroughfares from Dunkirk Niagara Falls.

Four Daily Trains Leave Chicago

1st, a Lightning Express, at 6 A. M., via the New Al... ... and Salem Railroad, through in 16 hours.

2d Express, at 9.10 A. M., connecting at Detroit with the Canada Railways, stopping at Niagara Falls and ... Buffalo next morning in time for the early Train East.

3d Steamboat Express, at 12.30 P. M., connecting ... Detroit with the North Shore Steamers, arriving in Buf... falo next afternoon in time for the 5 P. M. Train arriving ... in New York next morning. Come stop also with steam... ers for Cleveland and the different Ports or Railroads from ... there next morning to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, &c.

4th Express, at 7.15 P. M., connecting with Canada Railways, arriving at Niagara Falls and Buffalo next af... ternoon, and New York next morning. Connecting also with steamers for Sandusky.

Only one Train Sunday:--7.15 P. M.

The New and Magnificent Low Pressure Steamers

WESTERN WORLD, C. C. STANARD, Master, leaves Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

SAMUEL PLYMOUTH ROCK, O. E. WILLOUGHBY, Master, leaves Detroit, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NIAGARA, T. T. HUDSON, Master, leaves Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays.

On the arrival of the Chicago Express, at 10.15 P. M., going DIRECT THROUGH without Landing, via. North Shore, to Niagara Buffalo, in time for the 5 P. M. Train, next New York next morning at 9.15.

The two new steamers were built this season at an ex... pense of *over half a million of dollars*, and have *no equal* in Propeller in every respect. Their capacity excels any steamers afloat, having 100 State Rooms, with Double Beds, and can accommodate 300 persons with Berths.

Passengers purchasing through Tickets by Railroad all the way, can change them at Detroit and go by steamer; ... also, those purchasing Tickets by steamer, can exchange and go by Railroad.

Baggage checked through from Chicago to Albany and New York, and no extra charge for handling, and no ex... change of Checks, as by the Lake Shore Road via. *Erie and Hudson River Canal.*

Tickets good for 90 Days, allowing Passengers to ... over on the Route.

Two Boats a Day from Milwaukee.

Two of Capt. Clement's splendid Low Pressure Steam... ers leave Milwaukee Daily, in connection with the above ... route, on the arrival of the Cars from Madison and Janes... ville.

Morning Boat leaves at . . . . . 9.00 A. M.

Evening Boat leaves at . . . . . 8.30 P. M.

For Tickets and passage apply on board the Steamer, or at the GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, of the different Agents North and West.

For Tickets apply on board Clement's Line of Steamers, or W. W. Wilson at the Cars.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

W. F. TIBBITS, Travelling Agent, Wis. aug2

1854. 1854.

NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST.

THE

Great Western Railway of Canada

IS NOW OPEN FROM

DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS!

FORMING THE LAST LINK OF THE

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE!

BETWEEN,

Chicago, New York and Boston,

Being the Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route East!

Only One Change of Cars Between Chicago and Niagara Falls.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Detroit, daily (Sundays excepted), at . . . . . 9.00 A. M.

Connecting at Niagara Falls with the New York Central Evening Express, arriving in New York next morning.

ACCOMMODATION leaves Detroit daily (Sundays excepted), at . . . . . 1.30 P. M.

EVENING EXPRESS leaves Detroit daily, at . . . 5.30 P. M.

Connecting at Niagara Falls with the New York Central Morning Lightning Express, arriving in New York the same evening.

Through from Detroit to Niagara Falls in 8¾ hours.

Through from Detroit to New York in 24 hours.

Passengers having Tickets to Detroit in the morning arrive at Buffalo the same evening.

Through from Chicago to New York in 34 hours

The Great Western Railway also connects at Niagara Falls with the Commodious and Niagara Falls branch of the New York & Erie Railway, at Buffalo with the Buffalo and New York City Branch New York & Erie R. R. and many of connections East unequalled by any other route.

Baggage Checked through to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, or New York.

This route offers great inducements to travelers, by the great distance saved, over any other route.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

passes through the most interesting and highly cultivated portion of Canada, affording a variety of scenery, of unsurpassed *beauty and grandeur*, including the two greatest wonders of the world--*the falls of Niagara*, and the Railway Suspension over Niagara River.

For through tickets, apply at the office of the Michigan Central Railroad, opposite the United States Hotel, next door to the American Express Co.'s Office, Kinzie Street, Milwaukee, or at their Offices at Janesville, Madison and along shore.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

D. S. CRANDALL, General Western Agent.

M. L. VARNEY, Agent, Milwaukee.

January, 1854. feb2dtf

1854. 1854.

WM. BROWN & CO.,

Produce Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Erie St., Foot of Main St., Milwaukee.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Copartnership under the name and firm of WM. BROWN & CO., in the Produce Forwarding and Commission Business.

They have taken the Warehouse and Storage Shed, formerly occupied by Johnson & Co., being the largest and most convenient place on the Lake for Receiving, Storing and Delivering Merchandize. The Warehouse and Shed are *three stories high and have 850 feet of Dock Room.*

Particular attention to Discharge of Cargoes, and Receiving and Delivery, or Forwarding of Merchandize, Furniture, &c., to city or country. Consignments respectfully solicited. Liberal advances made upon property for sale here or to be forwarded to the East.

Consignments to the late firm of BROWN & LARKIN attended to according to their agreements.

WM. BROWN,
R. C. JOHNSON, Jr.
ROLAND OLMSTED.

Milwaukee, July 15, 1854. jly17tf

IN NEW QUARTERS!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 20th November, I can be found in my

New Brick Ware-House,

Ready to do all kinds of PRODUCE BUSINESS. Will buy or Store Grain, on good terms.

The danger from Fire is but little, as I keep a faithful man to watch the house, who goes around it every hour during the night. I am now having made an engine to throw water all over the house in five minutes.

Orders to buy or store Grain or Flour solicited.

DANIEL NEWHALL

Milwaukee, Nov. 17, 1854. nov18

1854. 1854.

DICKINSON & CO.,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

AT

Burnham's New Brick Warehouse,

WEST WATER STREET, FOURTH WARD,

MILWAUKEE.

R. HIBBARD, Milwaukee. D. O. DICKINSON,
T. HIBBARD, " Waukegan.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn, Flour & Feed

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Highest Market Price Paid for Produce.

oct14dtf

W. JACKSON & SON,

Of the Late Firm of W. & H. Jackson & Sons,

GRATE AND FENDER MAKERS,

246 Front Street, and 930 Broadway, N. Y.

KEEP constantly on hand every variety of GRATES and FENDERS. Also CIRCULAR and SQUARE GERMAN SILVER GRATES. Wholesale Dealers supplied. ja15-1yrPL

CHICAGO

Lead Pipe

AND SHEET LEAD

WORKS!

Corner Clinton & Fulton Sts., West Side.

THESE WORKS ARE NOW IN OPERATION, and a full supply of all sizes of LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD will be constantly kept on hand. All orders will receive our prompt attention.

dec28-dly COLLINS & BLATCHFORD.

MORITZ ROTH,

Teacher on the Violin,

375 WEST WATER STREET, at S. E. Burnett's Furniture Store, opposite Myer's Apothecary Store. dec21-dlmo

PLAYING CARDS, Steamboats, Highlanders and Mogula. dec7 ROOD & GOODRICH.

PARLOR BALLS, made of India Rubber, and Balls, for sale by ROOD & GOODRICH.

SPECTACLES, All the different varieties, from Leather to Gold. dec7 ROOD & GOODRICH.

TRANSPORTATION.

U. S. Mail and Express Route

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R.

Air Line Route to Bloomington, Spring Field, Alton and St. Louis.

TWO THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS

LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Day Express and Mail, at . . . 9.45 A. M.
Night Express, at . . . 10.45 P. M.

Trains pass through the flourishing towns of Bloomington and Springfield, (their capital) without loss of time to Bloomington, and fifteen minutes time in advance to Springfield, than any other route; and connect at Alton with the Company's upon the Missouri River, *Reindeer* and *Boaster*, through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

Time from Chicago to St. Louis, 12 hours.

Passengers checked through to St. Louis, and to all way stations.

Through Tickets to St. Louis and all way stations can be obtained at the Rock Island Passenger Depot, and at the Company's Ticket Office, No. 91 Lake street, next opposite the Tremont House.

RICHARD P. MORGAN, Jr., Supt.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD,

OF THE

GREENCASTLE,

NEW RUNNING TIME,

AND ARRANGEMENTS OF THE UTMOST PERFECTION

To the Travelling Public.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 10th, until further notice, Express Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Michigan City at 3 10 o'clock A. M., Lafayette at 12.15, and arrive at Greencastle at 4 00 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Leaving Greencastle at 5 o'clock A. M., Lafayette at 3 20 P. M., and arrive at Michigan City at 7.00 P. M.

Observe the Connections.

The train leaving Michigan City at 6 30 A. M., connects directly with a special train from Chicago upon the M. C. R. R. (running in connection with trains upon this road) which leaves Chicago at 8 A. M., also with the night Express Trains from Detroit, running in connection with the Canada Railway. At Lafayette the connection is direct with the Express train upon the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, which arrives in Indianapolis in season to connect with Trains for Cincinnati, arriving there about 10 P. M., making the time between

Cincinnati and Chicago,

ONLY SIXTEEN HOURS.

At Greencastle the connection is with trains upon the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad for Terre Haute and Indianapolis.

The trains leaving Greencastle at 5 o'clock A. M., connect direct with morning trains from Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

At Lafayette, with Express Train on Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, bringing passengers leaving Cincinnati at Midnight, Louisville at Noon, Indianapolis at 4 P. M., in time for all Chicago trains.

At Michigan City at 7 30 connecting with a special train on the M. C. Railroad for Chicago, arriving at 9 30 P. M., making the time from Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville or New Albany, to Chicago, only nineteen hours!

Also connecting with night Express on M. C. R. R. for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, forming the

QUICKEST, CHEAPEST,

AND EVERY WAY BEST ROUTE,

For Eastern cities from Terre Haute, Greencastle, Lafayette, and other places in the Wabash Valley.

No Passenger cars on Freight Trains with the exception of the Freight Train leaving Greencastle at 5 A. M.--will have accommodations for Passengers as far as Lafayette only.

An Accommodation Train will leave Lafayette daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 30 A. M. for Greencastle, arriving there at 12 50 P. M., connecting with P. M. train on the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad for Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and connecting leave Greencastle at 5 P. M., after arrival of Train from Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and arrive at Lafayette at 9 P. M.

Passengers taking the cars at stations where Tickets are sold, will be compelled, if not provided with tickets.

Freight Trains will run each way daily, and all freight forwarded with promptness and dispatch.

Michigan City, April 7, 1854. C. G. HAWLEY,
ap7y17 Superintendent.

Buffalo, Milwaukee & Chicago.

1854. 1854.

FREE TRADE LINE!

NO MONOPOLY.

THE following first class Propellers will form a line semi weekly, (in opposition to the two lines called the Despatch and People's Line) for the transportation of freight and Passengers to and from Buffalo Chicago and Milwaukee and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation.

Western Merchants will find it largely to their interest to call on this Line before making contracts for transportation elsewhere, as their rates will be reduced.

Leaving their dock foot of Michigan Street Buffalo, every Wednesday and Saturday evening.

Illinois, Buffalo,
St. Joseph, Delaware,
Minesota, Saginaw,

New Propeller.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

WM. MONTEITH,
Agent, Column Square Buffalo.

N. Y. & MILWAUKEE TRANSPORTATION.

1854. 1854.

CLINTON LINE.

Wm. Monteith----Proprietor.

BUFFALO.

THE Clinton Line having largely increased its facilities for transportation from New York to Milwaukee, in connection with the above line of Propellers at reduced rates, and the proprietor feeling himself that he will be favored with a fair share of Milwaukee business.

AGENTS.

HENRY GRINNELL } 113 Broad-st. 2 doors below
W. H. CURTISS } Front, N. Y.
WM. H. AIBWORTH, 100 Pier Albany.
WM. MONTEITH, Column square Buffalo.
KELLOGG & STRONG, Milwaukee.

ap13

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.

1854. 1854.

Merchandize forwarded Daily to and from New York Albany and Buffalo to all Ports on the Western Lakes and connecting with Canal and Railroads, with despatch

Without Reshipping at Albany or Troy.

Cargoes Insured between New York and Buffalo

WELLS D. WALBRIDGE, Proprietor,

Foot of Washington Street, Buffalo.

AGENTS.

F. W. LAWSON, } 110 Broad Street, (up stairs)
ALEX. H. PETERS, } New York
JNO. M. OSBORN, }
J. J. TALLMADGE, foot of Washington St., Buffalo
BELL & BUTTON, Milwaukee.

REFERENCES.

DURAND & LAWRENCE, . . . Milwaukee
I. H. CORDES, . . . do
SETH JOHNSON, Jr., . . . do

1854. 1854.

DICKINSON & CO.,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

AT

Burnham's New Brick Warehouse,

WEST WATER STREET, FOURTH WARD,

MILWAUKEE.

R. HIBBARD, Milwaukee. D. O. DICKINSON,
T. HIBBARD, " Waukegan.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn, Flour & Feed

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Highest Market Price Paid for Produce.

oct14dtf

W. JACKSON & SON,

Of the Late Firm of W. & H. Jackson & Sons,

GRATE AND FENDER MAKERS,

246 Front Street, and 930 Broadway, N. Y.

KEEP constantly on hand every variety of GRATES and FENDERS. Also CIRCULAR and SQUARE GERMAN SILVER GRATES. Wholesale Dealers supplied. ja15-1yrPL

CHICAGO

Lead Pipe

AND SHEET LEAD

WORKS!

Corner Clinton & Fulton Sts., West Side.

THESE WORKS ARE NOW IN OPERATION, and a full supply of all sizes of LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD will be constantly kept on hand. All orders will receive our prompt attention.

dec28-dly COLLINS & BLATCHFORD.

MORITZ ROTH,

Teacher on the Violin,

375 WEST WATER STREET, at S. E. Burnett's Furniture Store, opposite Myer's Apothecary Store. dec21-dlmo

PLAYING CARDS, Steamboats, Highlanders and Mogula. dec7 ROOD & GOODRICH.

PARLOR BALLS, made of India Rubber, and Balls, for sale by ROOD & GOODRICH.

SPECTACLES, All the different varieties, from Leather to Gold. dec7 ROOD & GOODRICH.

TRANSPORTATION.

Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad,

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 6TH, 1854, the Trains will run as follows, (sundays excepted)--

GOING WESTWARD.

A Passenger Train will leave Milwaukee at 9.35 A. M. and arrive at Janesville at 12 M., in time to connect with the P. M. Train at Janesville for Chicago, and at Madison at 1 P. M.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will also leave Milwaukee for Janesville and Madison at 4 P. M.

GOING EASTWARD.

A Passenger Train will leave Madison at 7.15 A. M., and Janesville at 8 A. M.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will also leave Madison at 3.10 P. M., and Janesville at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the passengers from Chicago, at Afton, at 2 P. M.

The NIGHT TRAIN will run each Sunday excepted, each way over the Southern Division of the Road.

Connections with the Morning and Afternoon Passenger Trains on the S. & M. R. R., which will connect with the Morning and Afternoon Passenger Trains on the C. & M. R. R., at the junction.

By this arrangement, passengers are taken to Watertown, Fond du Lac, Ripon, Princeton, Berlin, Waupun and Horicon.

Cars run in connection with the Cars, from Janesville to Madison to Port Washington, Jefferson, Watertown, Beaver Dam, Horicon, Waupun and Brandon, and various other portions of the State.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD,
Supt. and Engineer.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN

RAILROAD.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Cars will commence running as follows:

Leave Milwaukee at 10 A. M.
" " 4 P. M.
Leave Oconomowoc at 7 A. M.
" " 1 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS WILL CONNECT AT THE JUNCTION with the passenger trains on the M. & M. R. R.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD,
Engr and Supt.

RAILROAD ROUTE FROM

Milwaukee to Chicago, Galena, Dubuque and St. Louis, by the

Beloit and Madison Railroad.

The Cars on this Road leave Afton (six miles from Janesville) every day at 6.40 A. M. and 1.30 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 11.00 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Returning, leave Chicago at 8.30 A. M. and 3.25 P. M.--Arriving at Afton at 1.00 P. M. and 6.50 P. M.

Connecting at Janesville with trains on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for Rockford, Freeport, Galena and Dubuque, and at Junction with the Cars of the Chicago and Aurora Railroad for La Salle, Bloomington, and the Lead Mines.

This route gives only 30 miles Staging between Milwaukee and Galena and forms the most pleasant, and only Railroad Line to Rockford, Freeport, Galena and Dubuque, being able to reach Chicago in 11 hours; and leaving there in time for all Evening Trains East.

This is the only route from the North Passengers can leave Chicago in the afternoon and arrive at Milwaukee next morning.

Trains leave Milwaukee for Janesville at 7.35 A. M. and 5.15 P. M. JOHN B. TURNER, Supt.

aug19tf

REED'S

Chicago and Lake Superior Line.

1854.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION

One of the First Class Steamers of the above Line will leave Chicago on Monday & Friday Evenings

of each week during the season of navigation, connecting with the SAM WARD, of Ward's Lake Superior Line,

Leaving Sault Ste. Marie every Thursday,

at 2 o'clock P. M. The other connecting with the steamer BALTIMORE, of Sutherland's Lake Superior Line, leaving Sault Ste. Marie every TUESDAY morning without fail, and on TUESDAY at 8 o'clock A. M. The Line from

CHICAGO TO SAULT STE. MARIE,

Will be made up with the Low Pressure Steam Palaces

QUEEN CITY AND TROY.

The SUPERIOR leaves Chicago on Wednesday of each week. Returning leaves Ste. Marie on Sunday Morning at 8 o'clock. Connects at Sault Ste. Marie with the Steamer Marie.

For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of State Street.

A. P. SPENCER & CO., Agents.

Chicago, March 20, 1854. mar20tf

1854. 1854.

WELLS & HILL,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.

DANIEL WELLS, Jr. . . . . HORATIO HILL

Wheat, Pork,
Barley, Lard,
Corn, Flour,
Oats, Salt,
Wool, Dressed Hogs,
Millstuffs, White Lime.

Liberal advances made on produce, now or on the season, or by our agents at Buffalo, New York and Boston.

1854. 1854.

J. W. HASKIN,

Produce, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANT,

AT THE CHEQUERED WAREHOUSE, NEAR THE FOOT OF

EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, . . . WISCONSIN.

HAVING a commodious Ware-House, advantageously located, we are prepared to transact every variety of our business with promptness and dispatch; and liberal Cash Advances will be made, if desired, on Property in store, for ultimate Shipment. We are prepared to contract for freight to and from Boston and New York at the lowest rates.

Please call on us before completing business arrangements.

J. W. HASKIN,
J. HADLEY.

1854. 1854.

BELL & BUTTON,

PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AT THE WARE HOUSE formerly occupied by D. A. NEWHALL, on Walker's Point, will make liberal cash advances on property in Store, for sale here, or shipment East.

April 6, 1854 my19dtf

1854. 1854.

NICHOLS, BRITT & CO.,

Produce, Forwarding and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

COAL, SALT, FLOUR, CHEESE, DRIED FRUIT, Lime, &c. &c. Lime, Cash Advances made on Property for sale in or out of the Eastern Markets.

BROWN WAREHOUSE, . . . ERIE STREET

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Also Agents for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, Wool and all other Property, and will endeavor at all times to obtain the best Market Rates and make prompt returns.

Office at the Depot of the M. & M. Rail Road Co

We are also Agents for the Troy & Erie Line. Consignments to the Cities on the line of the Railroad and the Country generally respectfully solicited. Merchandize consigned to us will receive prompt attention.

Thankful for the patronage and favors extended to us the past year, we shall endeavor by a prompt attention to business to merit a continuance.

M. S. NICHOLS, C. E. BRITT, H. A. NICHOLS.

REFERENCES:

ALEX. MITCHELL, President Wis. M. & F. Ins. Co. Bk.
E. D. ASHER, President State Bank, Wisconsin.
DAVID KERNOCHAN, Cash. Wis. M. & F. Ins. Co. Bank
S. S. SCOTT, Cashier State Bank of Wisconsin. may6

1854. 1854.

FULTON LAKE BOAT LINE.

Merchandize forwarded daily to and from New York and Buffalo, and all Portsin the Western Lakes and Canals with Despatch.

Without Transhipment at Troy or Albany.

Cargoes Insured between New York and Buffalo.

PROPRIETORS:

ELLIS, PEPPER & CO. . . . Buffalo.
JAMES BELL & CO., . . . New York.
A. D. SIBLEY, Chas. D. FOSTER
WM. PEPPER, JAMES BELL.

AGENTS:

Wm. H. Chase, No. 113 Broad-st., cor. of Front, New York
Chas. A. Folger & Co., . . . Albany
J. W. Haskin, } Chequered Warehouse, Milwaukee
J. Hadley, }

References by permission.

SEXTON, WING & Co., . . . Milwaukee.
T. LITTELL, . . . Milwaukee.
may8-1yr

1854. 1854.

L. J. HIGBY,

FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE

MERCHANT,

WILL Contract to Forward Goods or Produce to or from any Ports East or West, by Responsible Lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to Selling Grain or other Produce at the Rail Road Depot here; all which with a NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to Country Merchants than any other House here.

Milwaukee, March 20, 1854. mr21tf

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS TO ADVANCE on Personal Property.

Thirty Days Notes Purchased. Railroad Stock purchased. GALE WALL.

nov9

PREMIUM CUTLERY!

F. J. BLAIR

HAS FOR SALE A LARGE STOCK OF FINE AMERICAN TABLE CUTLERY, which received the Premium at the late State Fair, consisting of

Carved Ivory Handled Table and Desert Knives and Forks, and Steels:

Plain Ivory Handled Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels;

Cocoa, Buck, Buffalo and Stag Handled Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels;

Also, a large Stock of common English Table Cutlery

oct24

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Blake's Millinery Establishment,

MAY BE FOUND THE LARGEST

STOCK OF EMBROIDERED MUSLIN GOODS

WEST OF NEW YORK!

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS in great variety
Bonnet Ribbons, the newest styles.
Black Moirè Antique, Velvets, all kinds.
Bonnet Velvets, in all shades.
Royal Velvets for Ladies.
Hats, the newest goods out.
Bonnet Satins, in all shades.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves.
Hosiery suitable for the season.
10 doz. Ladies black and drab open Silk Hose, all qualities.
50 doz. Ladies' Dress Caps and Jockey Head Dresses.
Gents' Gloves and Hosiery, a good article.
Infants' Hoods, Robes, Waists, Socks, and all of the little things.
40 cases Ladies', Misses' Hats, received this day by express.

nov11

MRS. NEVIEU,

Milliner and Dress Maker,

Wisconsin Street, Opposite Young's Hall,

WOULD INFORM HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally, that she is now prepared to furnish everything in the Millinery and Dress Making line, of the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES;

And upon the shortest notice. She also keeps constantly on hand every variety of

FANCY GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following styles:

LADIES' SILK HATS, LADIES' STRAW do,
Ribbons of every description, some very rich styles,
LADIES' KID GLOVES;

Embroidery Goods,

Dress Trimmings, Flowers, Buttons,

NEEDLES, &c., &c.

To which she invites the inspection of those wishing to purchase, confident that she will be able to suit them from the large and well selected stock. oct18tf

Henry Niedecken. Charles Goisberg

Henry Niedecken & Co.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR Friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving the best and most carefully selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Stationery,

AND

BOOK BINDERS' STOCK,

That ever has been brought to this City. Our

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

AND

Book Bindery

Is the most extensive establishment in the state, and our facilities for executing orders are greater than those of any other house in the North West. Our Blank Book Work has received the Prize at the Fairs held in this State. Particular attention paid to Sets of Books for

Banks, Insurance Co.'s

Rail Road Companies,

FORWARDERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &C.

Every Pattern of

RULING,

Done with more accuracy of business, than anywhere else.

State, County and City Officers,

Are faithfully requested to examine our Stock and the Job Work done at our establishment, before purchasing elsewhere.

sep26tf

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

AT WHOLESALE!

109 EAST WATER ST., 109

LITTELL & BAKER,

Are now Receiving their Fall Stock

OF

GROCERIES!!

THEIR Stock is complete and very large. The subscribers have been engaged in the Wholesale Grocery Business for the past four years, and feel confident that their facilities for buying Goods in their line are not surpassed by any House in the West, and will guarantee to duplicate any Retail Dealer's order purchased in New York, adding necessary expenses.

Their Stock consists, in part, as follows:

50 Hhds, Brown Sugar, Various Grades.

25 Hhds. CLARIFIED SUGAR.

10 Hhds. CRUSHED, GROUND AND LOAF, DO.

200 Bags Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee.

25 HHDS. MOLASSES. 20 BBLS. DO.

100 Bbls. Stewart's Syrup!

300 *BOXES OF SARDINES.--100 do CASTILE, BROWN & PALE SOAP.*

Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs, Indigo, &c

Also on hand, Plows, Harrows, Thermometers, Churns together with a full assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements from the celebrated Manufactory of Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., and others. Also agent for S. Du Pont, De Normas & Co's celebrated Powder, in Kegs Canisters, and Safety Fuse, in large or small quantities, all ways on hand and for sale cheap.

The subscribers would tender their thanks for the liberal manner they have been patronized for the last four years, and hope to merit a continuation by strict attention to the wants of their customers.

October 7, 1854. oct7-1&w

LIQUORS! LIQUORS!!

J. W. HOYT,

No. 179 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of those that are desirous of SAVING MONEY in making purchases, to the fact that I have now in store and to arrive, an

Immense Stock of Imported

BRANDIES, WINES, &c.,

Together with a General Assortment of WINES AND LIQUORS, which we shall sell, as heretofore,

At the Very Lowest Rates!

Among our BRANDIES may be found the following favorite brands:

United Vineyard Proprietors,	Cognac.
Girard, Dupuy & Co.,	do
Landon Dock,	do
A. Seignette,	do
Paul do	do
Pinet, Castillon & Co.,	do

ALSO, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Bottled Wines & Liquors,

OF THE "CHOICEST QUALITY."

DOUGLE RECTIFIED WHISKEY, Constantly on hand. [nov11] J. W. HOYT.

New Books!

BANCROFT'S 6th Volume, of the History of the U. S. The Boyhood of Great Men, Illustrated.
Footprints of Famous Men, do
Hills, Lakes and Forest Streams, by S. R. Hammond.
Pioneer and Builders, by Cornel Mackay, containing of several new Poems never before published.
Garden of Eden, or Pictures of Cuba.

VOLUME XI. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Wm H Watson & John S Tillmore
EDITORS.
OFFICE IN NEW SENTINEL BUILDING

E. RUFUS KING & CO.

DAILY, - - - $5,00 per annum.
TRI-WEEKLY, - - 3 00 " "
WEEKLY, - - - 1,00 " "

Saturday Morning, Jan. 13.

Next of the Morning.

The Governor's Message.

The Rescue Trial.

The Election of Senator.

From Madison.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SENTINEL

Madison, Jan 11

U S DISTRICT COURT

JUDGE MILLER PRESIDING

The United States vs Sherman M Booth,

THIRD DAY

Friday January 12

Further Details by the Baltic.

Evening Despatch.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Death of Senator Norris.

Fire at Dorchester.

Mr. Mason Hill.

The Erie Riotcis.

Congressional.

Another failure

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY SELEDN'S LINE.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE SENTINEL]

[REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE

CITY MATTERS.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

MARRIED.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS.

BUEFALO MARKET.

Eastern Business.

Alphabetical List of Member of the Legislature of 1855.

SENATE.

ASSEMBLY.

The Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

Alexander Hamilton.

Fire Department Notice.

Post Office Notice.

Wisconsin General Insurance Agency

FOR LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO
Hartford Conn
Hartford Co. Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford Ct.
IRVING FUEL INSURANCE CO,
New York City
State Mutual Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
Harrisburg Pa
Beekman Fire Insurance Company,
New York
NATIONAL PROTECTION INSURANCE CO
Saratoga Springs N Y
WASHINGTON UNION INSURANCE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

I would respectfully invite the attention of those wishing insurance, to the above responsible companies, which have *over six times their capital paid in and securely invested*, to the amount in the aggregate of nearly **TWO MILLION** Dollars

All losses promptly adjusted and paid, at this office, on the corner of East Water and Huron Streets, over Marshall and Ilsley's Bank, Milwaukee Wis

apb21 J S BOISE Agent

Milwaukee City Insurance Office,

LUDINGTON'S BLOCK, SECOND STORY

MERCHANT'S INSURANCE CO.,
Of Providence, R I
Cash Capital, - $250,000.
WALTER PAINE, Sec'y. WM COMSTOCK, Pres't

STAR INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Cincinnati, O.
Cash Capital, - $250,000.
JAMES G HOPKINS, Pres't, H G FOSTER, Sec'y

THE above Companies are organized on the firm basis of A CASH CAPITAL securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered real estate, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of June, 1854, of the Legislature of the State of New York

Fire and Marine Risk taken at *established rates* Only *first class* risks will be assumed

dec27 dlt W J BUTLER, *Agent*

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.

Office, No. 9, Martin's Block,
MILWAUKEE.

CAPITAL $500,000, ($100,000 PAID IN,

THIS COMPANY is now ready to receive applications for Marine and Fire Insurance.

We are prepared to take risks on all kinds of Merchandize, Specie, Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, Jewelry, &c. Inland, by water or land, to or from Milwaukee or elsewhere. All premiums due on policies of this Company are respectfully invited to apply at the office

DIRECTORS:

LESTER SEXTON,	J H CORDES,
DANIEL NEWHALL,	L H KELLOGG
W J WHALING,	C T BRADLEY,
J. S. HOOVER,	C H LARKIN,
J M DURAND,	J T SHADBORD,
J W HARKIN	T P WILLIAMS,
T W GOODRICH,	E CRAMER,
	J G ISBUSCH

W. J. WHALING, President.
J. G. ISBUSCH, Vice President.
A W HATCH Secretary
M S SCOTT, Treasurer apr8

FIREMEN'S BALL!

OCEAN

Engine Company No. 5,

WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST ANNUAL PARTY AT

YOUNG'S HALL,

On Tuesday January 16th, 1855.

Firemen and Citizens are respectfully invited to attend

TICKETS $1 00—to be had of the Committee, or at the door

Music by J P SARGENT'S Band Carriages in attendance at 6½ o'clock

Firemen are requested to appear in uniform

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

JAS. SPRAGUE, JNO LEREIT, PETER KEMP,
F DOUGLASS, WM REIMER, H NEIMAN

FLOOR MANAGERS

J S FILLMORE, D N NEIMAN, JOHN LEREIT

NEW THEORY.

Agency for the Sale of Colgate's Pale Soap,

COLGATE'S PEARL STARCH,

COLGATE'S FANCY SOAPS,

AT THE HARDWARE STORE OF

JOHN COLGATE, 111 East Water St.

NORTH-WESTERN LAND AGENCY

—OF—

JAMES RICHARDSON & CO.,

LOCATED AT

MADISON, (Capital of) WISCONSIN.

T. F. MENDE,

Furniture Establishment!

NOYES, FLERTZHEIM & CO.,

Steam Engine and Boiler for Sale.

ARREST ED BY CONSENT.

Eleganf & Substantial Furniture,

St. Louis Testimony.

Milwaukee Agency

Milwaukee Agency.

Wisconsin Land Agency.

UNITED STATES INSURANCE CO

Office No. 2 Martin's Block,

Capitalists and Strangers

THE BANK OF MILWAUKEE,

Money to Loan on Real Estate Security

Purchase and Sale of Real Estate,

PEOPLE'S BANK,

HAERTEL, GREENLEAF & CO,

UNION BANK,

TOWNSEND, FINKLER & CO.,

Freight for Chicago!

HENRY MILLER

NEW STORE,

WM. J. BELL & CO.,

BANKERS,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

NATIVE WINES.

MARSHALL & HALEY,

BANKERS,

Corner East Water and Huron st.,

NORTHERN WISCONSIN BANKING HOUSES.

DR. JOS. SHEPHERD,

VOLUME XI. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Wm H Wa son & John S Tillmore
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS
OFFICE AND PUBLICATION
R. FUS KING & CO.

DAILY, - - - $7.00 per annum.
TRI-WEEKLY, - - 3.00 " "
WEEKLY, - - - 1.00 " "

Saturday Morning, Jan. 13.

Notice of the Morning.

[illegible] Messrs Smith & Hamilton [illegible] Mr Hamilton will [illegible] Mr Hamilton will [illegible] Mr Hamilton will

VOLUME XI. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. NEW SERIES.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and Assembly:

You, having assembled to discharge the high and responsible trust confided by the Constitution to the representatives of the people, it becomes my duty to lay before you such information concerning the condition of the State as I may possess and to recommend to your consideration and action such matters as, in my judgment, the wants and interests of the people demand at your hands. But before proceeding to the performance of that duty, I regret it is not only proper, but even obligatory upon me to advert to the results of the year which has just closed, and to indulge in congratulations to our citizens never before warranted in the history of Wisconsin. With the exception of the year in which has prevailed so generally the cholera throughout our country, it may be truly said that the past year has been one of more than ordinary good health, even in this State—so remarkable for its salubrity. Prosperity has crowned our efforts and industry, in whatever channel exerted, while the admission is compelled from all, that in no year abroad, who are acquainted with its resources, has the State presents greater inducements to the various industrial classes than our own. It has been ascertained that the sum of our exports during the past year (including lumber and minerals) has exceeded the sum of thirteen millions of dollars.

While a great commercial revulsion seems to be visiting many sections of the Union, crippling their resources and impairing the prosperity, we, as a people above less in its effects, or is better prepared for its consequences. We have but to pursue that onward, though cautious policy, which has characterized our course, thus far in order to secure the contemplated position among the confederated States, which an energetic and an efficient population—favored by our advantages of soil and climate, joined to a fortunate commercial position—are so well calculated to command. Let us faithfully endeavor to perpetuate our prosperity and happiness—relying with confidence upon the Supreme Ruler for strength and wisdom.

While the wants and varied interests of a young and growing State like ours, necessarily call for much legislation, there is not at this time an apprehension of legislative labor necessary to be performed sufficient to justify a protracted session. An over legislation is too frequently indulged in—resulting in onerous taxes and the enactment of useless and unwholesome laws. Still, while I believe it to be my duty to urge upon you the propriety of a brief session, and a rigid observance of economy in the expenditure of the public moneys, I am by no means meaning to be understood as wishing to curtail either, to the prejudice of any interest which it may be your duty to protect and foster.

Among the more important matters to which I wish particularly to invite your attention, and on which, in order to secure a proper and timely result, it will be unto your duty to act at an early day, as that of a careful examination of Official Reports, and the recommendations of the several departments of the State Government. These reports will be ordinarily be laid before you, and they will be found to be full and explicit. Your constituents have a right to claim at your hands, such information as you may be able to obtain; and it is your duty to investigate closely into the doings of those intrusted with their interests. The conduct of all public servants, under our form of government and laws, is, and should be, subject to inspection; and, upon a thorough and careful examination, it is but simple justice to all parties concerned that the people should know and understand the result. This duty of the Legislature, though frequently demanded of them by the office themselves, has, I regret to say, been too long neglected and shamefully avoided.

The Reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, will exhibit to you in detail, a full statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury Department, during the fiscal year, closing on the 31st day of December, from which I am enable it to lay before you such information connected with the same, as I deem important for the purposes of this communication. It appears that the entire amount paid into the Treasury during the year 1854, on account of the various funds—

Viz: Avails of General Fund	$101,259 49
" Principal of School Fund	55 24 27
" Interest do	9,911 59
" Interest S. L. Fund	166,253 93
" Miscellaneous	17,787 07
And balance in the Treasury, January 1st	
1854, on account of all funds	$37,436,18
Total	$439,274,90

During the same period the disbursements appear to have been as follows, viz:

Account of said funds	$322,154,19
" Principal School Fund, re'ailing loans	$1,996,05
" Principal University Fund, do do	22,998,00
" Income do do	97,198,93
" University "	10,640,11
" For said War Improvement Fund	129,00
	$457,007,43

Showing a balance in the Treasury, on the first day of January, 1855, on account of the various funds of

$22,267,47

The Treasurer, in his report, estimates the amount of money necessary to be drawn from the Treasury on account of the General Fund during the present year, to meet present and contingent liabilities at

$253,659,62

In this estimate, it is proper to state that the sum of $111,633,24 is included, as necessary to meet arrearages, arising from the erection of Penitentiary buildings and support of convicts during the past and present year, also the sum necessary to be applied toward the erection of a Lunatic Asylum and the completion of a portion of the buildings designed, and the support of the Institutions established for the education of the Blind, and Deaf and Dumb.

To meet the following liabilities, the resources are stated as follows, viz:

State Tax on real and personal property levied under the act of 1854		$225,000,00
Bank Tax	(estimated)	20,000,00
Real and Plank Road Tax	do	9,000,00
Miscellaneous Resources	do	24,929,91
Total,		$278,929,91

Among the matters of interest presented by this report, is a list of review of the public expenditures since the admission of Wisconsin into the Union—showing the yearly appropriations therefor, from 1848 to 1854, inclusive—amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $830,244 30, of which $94,071,51 was in the years 1848-9; $74,671 38 in 1850; $122,120 30 in 1851; $122,474.06 in 1852; $163,910 5 in 1853, and $252,096.07 in 1854. Of the last named sum, appearing under the head of the expenditures of 1854, $53,036,31 was for the expenditures of other years, so that the actual expenses for the objects of 1854 were $200,096.76, inclusive of such sums as are provided for by permanent provisions—thus only exhibiting that natural increase in public expenses, consequent upon the organization and progress of a new state, and growing in a great measure out of the necessary expenditures in providing Penitentiary and other public buildings, and the establishment of charitable institutions. While from the foregoing it would appear that the expenses for the year 1854 were between thirty and forty thousand dollars more than for any previous year, yet the aggregate for general purposes for that year was evidently some forty thousand dollars less than for 1852. This is accounted for by the fact that upwards of $80,000 more than in any previous year for such purpose was appropriated for the erection of a State Prison, Lunatic, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Asylums—including the moderate appropriations made for the benefit of the State Agricultural and Historical societies; all of which did then, as they do now, appear to be just and worthy objects of legislative favor; and some of which, at least, must continue to be objects of that character, and destined to create no small portion of the public expenses, unless other provisions than at present exist, are made for their defrayal.

With the exceptions of the Secretary, in relation to existing laws, on the subjects of the registration of marriages, births and deaths; foreign insurance agencies, the judiciary fund; the fixing of a penalty in the event of a failure of Town Assessors to make return, and the publication of the clerical laws, I most fully concur.—His exhibit, however, of the expense heretofore incurred by the Legislature, for newspapers and postage is worthy of more than a passing notice at this time, and can but impress you with the importance of a reform in respect to these matters. It appears that the expense for those two items alone, has for several years, averaged nearly ten thousand dollars annually; a very large proportion of which, I have ever regarded as unnecessary and unwarrantable in its character, and should be reduced and confined to such sum as the legitimate object of legislation may properly demand.

The report of the Board of Commissioners of School and University Lands, has been elaborately prepared, and comprises much of interest, connected with the responsible trust committed to their charge.

It appears that the aggregate principal of the School fund, as counted on the first day of January, is the sum of $1,670,258 77; being an increase, during the past year of $528,454 49, derived chiefly from the sale of lands. The gross amount of interest, received since the last apportionment made to common schools, including the sum payable prior to the tenth day of March next, (that being the time fixed by law for the annual distribution) is $142,334 29; which, according to the estimate of the State Superintendent of Schools, is equal to 93 cents for each scholar—an increase of 21 cents over the previous year.

The claim of the State to the quantity unselected of the 500,000 acre grant, amounting to about 125,000 acres, belonging to the school fund, and heretofore denied by the General Government, upon the ground that there was an arrangement between the Government from the State, arising from the cession of the Territory with the Rock River Canal, has, during the past year, been amicably adjusted, upon terms entirely favorable to the State; and the lands thereby accruing have been chiefly selected. It seems highly probable that a like favorable adjustment will be had, of our claim to the five per centum of the net proceeds, arising from the sales of Government lands, to which the State is entitled; amounting at this time, it is supposed, to about $60,000, and withheld by the Government, for the same cause; as will more fully appear from a statement of the facts of the case, and the argument of the matter, which will be laid before you.

Considerable additions have been made to this fund during the past year, arising from fines collected by agents appointed for that purpose, under an act authorizing the same; a large proportion of which, it is believed, never would have reached the Treasury, except through the operation of some similar enactment. A defect in the law, however, it is said, has in some instances been made an excuse for not paying; to the correction of which, your attention is invited. The rapid increase of this fund, exceeding so greatly the early anticipations formed in regard to it, affords cheering evidence of its ultimate sufficiency, for the purpose intended. To know that the means of obtaining a common school education are within the reach of all, is a source of just pride and congratulation, and should prompt us to protect them by the creation of such safeguards as the interests and well-being of posterity demand. Under an act of the Legislature of 1854, requiring the commissioners and Governor to revise the mode of keeping the school and university accounts and records, important improvements have been made, and the work contemplated by said act, is rapidly progressing. In order, however, to ensure the continuance of this, a more permanent provision for the expenses, than at present exists, should be made therefore at the present session; and I can conceive of no cause why such expenses should not be paid from the fund, for which they are incurred.

As the law now is, in cases where the interest due upon School and University Lands purchased has not been promptly paid on the day it became due, there have been a number of instances where the lands thus forfeited have been entered by others; and upon their making the payments required, the original purchasers have been deprived of all their rights in the property. This, in many instances, is calculated to work extreme hardship to those who, through ignorance or accident, fail to pay the interest due upon the day fixed; and some provision should be made, either for extending the time after advertisement, or giving the parties concerned such reasonable equity of redemption as will enable them to retain their lands, if they wish so to do. In this connection and with a view of subserving the best interest of the State, without prejudice to the fund, I submit to you the propriety of providing a reasonable limit to the quantity of School and University land which any one individual may hereafter purchase; and, as far as practicable, insure the occupation of the same to actual settlers.

This I deem to be the best policy to be pursued on the part of the State, and by the encouragement thus rendered to the classes of citizens whose principal resources consist in their energy and industry, the fund may be advantageous to as great a degree as under the present system and the State at large will be benefited to an extent, which the practice of monopolizing large tracts, by a few individuals, has a tendency to prevent. The only class whose interests such action will have a detrimental effect upon, is one composed of speculators merely, and who are not the tillers of the soil. An instance of such attempted monopoly occurred during the year 1853 when a few parties combined, and bought in connection, upwards of 130,000 acres; and also during the last year, a single individual purchaser appears upon the books of the department at the proprietor of nearly 50,000 acres; and in sundry other instances, similar operations, on a similar scale, have occurred. If without detracting from the proper fund, and the income arising therefrom, this growing evil can be prevented, I deem it to be your duty to provide the same by such enactments as are best calculated to ensure the desired result.

I recommend to your especial notice the very full and clear report of the State Superintendent, as exhibiting ample evidence that our common school system was well devised, and is now thoroughly organized—having, by its practical operations, demonstrated that the hopes early formed in regard to it were not extravagant. The cause of education in this State has manifested a degree of prosperity that furnishes us with good reason for rejoicing; and the degree of interest not only exhibited, but felt by all in its advancement and permanent establishment, affords strong testimony of its continuance and value. The various institutions of learning established in different parts of the State, and which receive from any fund over which it has the control, are all prosperishing and prosperous as we ought at this early day, have any reason to hope they might be. We have cause to be proud of the fact that so many of them, conducted as they are by able and learned men, have already been reared in our cities and villages, and are spreading widely their beneficial influence. The second dormitory building of the State University is now nearly completed, and will be ready for the reception of students by the first day of June. It affords me pleasure to state that this valuable institution continues to increase its influence and usefulness, and is steadily progressing in all its departments. The report of the Board of Regents, which has not yet been received, but will be laid before you, will exhibit particularly all matters of interest connected with the University, and will doubtless merit your attention. The gross amount of the University fund, on the first day of January, amounted to $161,146.61. The amount of income applicable to the support of this institution for the present year, including the accruing interest for 1855, is $12,405.45.

The report of the Bank Comptroller enables me to lay before you reliable information, concerning the operations of the various banks, under the General Banking law of the State. It appears that the number of Banks established, and transacting business, under the law is *twenty four*, with an aggregate capital of $1,450,000 00. The amount of securities, consisting entirely of State Stocks deposited with the Comptroller, is $1,035,040; upon which the issue of circulating notes amounted on the first day of the present year, to $937,599—yielding a revenue to the State, by tax, for the year 1854, of $18,185 92.

It is a gratifying fact, and one upon which we may congratulate ourselves, that thus far the practical working of our banking system, gives evidence of its superiority over many, if not over all, those adopted by other States. Notwithstanding numerous failures of banking institutions in other States, and the money panic, which of late has so generally prevailed, but one of the institutions, organized under the general law of this State, is reported to have failed to redeem promptly its notes. As an evidence of great determination on the part of the bill holders, in nearly every instance, upon the request of the Comptroller, additional securities have been deposited to an amount corresponding with the recent decline in the market value of stocks; or by the return to the Comptroller of an amount of circulating notes equal to such depreciation. The promptness evinced by the banks, in thus responding, and the sound discretion exercised in the management of a department so important to the credit and business interests of the State, cannot but command your approbation.

Our banking law, although generally regarded as being as well adapted to secure the interests of the bill holder, as any which could well be framed, yet it is not void of defects, which are pointed out in the report of the Comptroller, and will, I trust, receive your attentive consideration, and in that connection it may be well to consider whether there is not a class of securities within our own State, of the nature of bonds issued by some of the principal cities, that may under proper restrictions be received as the basis of banking.

The present unsettled condition of monetary affairs, which is pervading the country so generally, and more recently brought nearer home to us, with increased deleterious effects, in consequence of numerous Bank failures in neighboring States, induces me to invite you to the examination of the subject, and urge upon you the necessity of such enactments as will, as far as practicable, provide a remedy, and protect the people against the imposition and fraud, so frequently practised by the introduction and circulation of doubtful currency, brought to our State and forced into very general use—not unfrequently through the aid of local bankers, who neither hold themselves responsible for its redemption, or make it a business to ascertain for the State by the payment of a tax upon the capital, if any there is, thus employed. The effects of this practice upon the legitimate business of banking under the law of this State, is to discourage, and frequently to cripple those institutions which were established in good faith under it. For while the banker, under our law, is required to amply secure every dollar issued—redeem those issues, on demand, in coin, and pay a State-tax upon his whole capital he is frequently compelled, in self-defence, to place foreign interested issues, to a certain extent, upon an equality with his own—thereby giving countenance and credit to a currency, having its origin in parts too far removed to insure safety, and liable, sooner or later, to become worthless to the holder.

Viewing this matter in the light I do, I can arrive at no other conclusion, than that justice to the State, as well as the banking institutions established under its laws, and the safety of the bill holder, demand of you, either to provide for prohibiting the circulation of all foreign bank notes, not secured in a manner equal to our own; or, at least, require as far as practicable, such bankers as may issue foreign notes, to treat them in all respects as their own currency, issued in conformity to our banking law, and render it subject to the same requirements in every important particular.

A report, in detail, of the condition and wants of the State Prison, is submitted by the Commissioner thereof, to which I invite your early and careful attention. During the year 1853, Henry Brown, then Commissioner, contracted with Andrew Proudfit, to erect the stone work of the south wing of the permanent Prison building. Subsequently, the present Commissioner made other contracts, for the remaining portions of the work, and material necessary for the completion of the same. The whole structure is now very nearly finished, and it is intended to place the convicts within it, during the present month. This building is of the most permanent and substantial character, being fire proof, 206 by 50 feet four stories high, and containing two hundred and eighty-eight cells, and it is to be hoped, will be sufficient for the purposes intended, for many years to come.

As a matter of just convenience to the officers in charge, and for the purpose of ensuring against escapes, the main building need be erected, as soon as the means for that purpose, without embarrassing the treasury, can be appropriated.—While convict labor has contributed much toward the erection of the building, still there is yet, over and above all former appropriations made for that object, a large sum due to contractors—beside considerable balances for the maintenance and management of the prison, which it will be your duty to examine into and provide for. Provision was made at the last session of the legislature for rewarding convicts for overwork. While this principle may be just and worthy in its tendencies, I regard the practice of paying the convicts themselves any portion of such earnings until after their discharge, as liable to work great evils, by being improperly used, as they not unfrequently are, and in a manner affecting the prison discipline, and the security of prisoners. If such earnings can be confined to the support of the families of the convicts, where they may have them, during their imprisonment, and in cases where they have no families the money be retained until discharge of the convict, the main objections to the practice of rewarding them for their labor is, in my mind, overcome.

The question whether convict labor can be profitably employed, without working a serious injury to such of our citizens as are engaged in the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits, has often been seriously discussed, and it is still doubtful what may be the duty of this State in the premises. Now that comparatively little labor will for some years to come, be required of the convicts, in the erection of prison buildings, and entertaining grave doubts, both to the policy and propriety of the State engaging in manufacturing articles for sale, by convict labor, I submit to your consideration, the propriety of authorizing the letting, to the highest bidder, for a term of years, such of said labor, to be used within the prison enclosure, as cannot be profitably employed by the State, in the erection of buildings—requiring the contractor to furnish his own tools and shops for such labor; thus throwing the whole matter open to competition, and relieving the State of great responsibility and perplexity connected with the same.

In my first message to the Legislature, I urged upon their attention, the propriety of adopting the preliminary measure to secure the erection of an Institution for the benefit of the insane.—An act, was passed at that session, authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners and a superintendent, who were clothed by law with power to purchase suitable grounds and to erect the necessary buildings. In April last the appointments contemplated by that act were made, since which time, appropriate grounds for that purpose near the village of Madison have been purchased and conveyed to the state, and contracts entered into for the erection of buildings, upon the most modern and approved plans. The main building and two wings are, by the terms of the contract, to be in readiness for the reception of patients, by the first day of January 1856. The appropriation for this object being small compared with the magnitude of the work, was evidently intended simply to secure the commencement of the undertaking. As to the propriety of prosecuting with energy, such an undertaking so praiseworthy and just in its character, I need not here urge upon you, further than to say, that more aid is indispensable, and will, I trust, be found at your hands. For information of details, concerning the transactions the Commissioners and Superintendent, and the condition and wants of the Institution, I refer you to the reports of those in charge.

The prosperous condition of the institutions established for the education of the blind and deaf and dumb, as is more fully shown by the reports of the respective Boards of Trustees, is well worthy of notice. Indications of correct and judicious management by those in charge of them are apparent. The provision heretofore made by the Legislature for the establishment of these charitable institutions, must be regarded as having been bestowed upon objects worthy and humane in their character, and as meeting only the demands of simple justice to the unfortunate of these classes. And while I hold it to be our duty, to make ample provision for those objects and in the event we fail to provide annually for their free support, I cannot but regard the liberal provision before made for them, and the insufficient provision made for other institutions similar in their character, consistently urge at this time your making appropriations for the purpose of materially enlarging their buildings during the present year to any more than the completion of such portions as are already commenced. In support of this, I refer to the reports which exhibit the number of pupils in each, as being less than equal to the accommodations provided, and from the best information I have been enabled to obtain, will be found ample for the present year. The propriety of providing by law, however, during the present session, for the ultimate extension and completion of the buildings, according to the plans adopted, in my judgment, is unquestionable; and to that end, such provision at the present session as will accomplish that object, within the necessary space of time, I am cheerfully disposed to favor. Means for the erection of shops, necessary for the use of the Deaf and Dumb, and the support of each of these institutions during the present year, are clearly objects claiming immediate provision, to the extent of which I refer to the respective reports.

The Geological survey of the State has been prosecuted the past year with great energy, and most encouraging results. The able report of Professor Percival, our State Geologist, will doubtless claim attention, both at home and abroad; and it must will receive at your hands an early examination, as its importance will justify the publication of a larger edition than is usual of this report, so immediately connected with the great mining interest of the state. The surveys thus far made have been chiefly confined to the land districts, and that having now been nearly completed; it is intended, during the coming season, to direct the examination of the country north of the Wisconsin river to our copper mines, bordering on Lake Superior. There may, in my judgment, be presented in connection with the Geological survey, a Zoological examination, for a comparatively trifling expense, which, with its discoveries and collections, connected with the natural history of the state, as in future will be viewed as valuable and interesting, and to secure the full benefit of which, early action is necessary.

The military spirit exhibited by a portion of our fellow-citizens is both commendable and worthy of further encouragement than is now provided by law. In order to render the Militia of practical utility, the proper steps should be taken by the Legislature to encourage the formation of uniformed companies, which seems to be the best, if not the only practicable means, at present, of bringing into use the quota of arms which our state is entitled to draw annually from the United States Government. Imperfect as is the system for obtaining an enumeration of the militia of the state, yet the partial reports of the assessors of the several towns show an increase which entitles the state, for the present year, to receive equal to about 400 stand of arms, valued at nearly $5,000 00. It is recommended by numerous military officers that a law similar in its character to the one now existing in the state of New York, be enacted. An examination of that law has induced me to recommend it to your consideration, as worthy of imitation; and calculated to inspire a proper military spirit. The report of the Adjutant General, to which I invite your attention, contains explicit information, and many valuable suggestions, concerning the present condition of the militia.

The Attorney General, although not required by law to submit an annual report, has seen proper, in view of some matters of importance to the State connected with his department, and of which it is proper for the Legislature to be informed, to transmit, through me, a brief report, which I recommend you to consider.

Emigration to our State is annually on the increase, having in consideration of the adaptation of our soil and climate to the habits and wants of the emigrant, and of the high estimate abroad placed upon our resources. The Commissioner of Emigration, in his annual report, calculates the number of emigrants from foreign countries who have found their homes in Wisconsin, to be much greater during the past than any former year. A large portion of this, I am induced to believe, resulted from the continuance of an agency in New York, and through the sub-agency, established at Quebec, under it. My former expressed views, in regard to the propriety of such agencies, I have had no, yet, no reason to change.

The Secretary of State and Governor were, by an act of the last Legislature, constituted commissioners, to procure to be published, in two volumes, so much of the documentary history as at that time had been prepared for publication.—Under this authority, a contract was made for 5,000 copies of each volume, which are now ready for delivery. The work has been prosecuted under the supervision of the author, Wm. R. Smith, Esq., whose report of its doings in the premises is herewith submitted. This valuable and interesting publication, being the property of the State, it is proper that a provision be made for an early distribution of a portion thereof. I would therefore suggest the propriety of donating one copy to each of our common school libraries; to the libraries of each institution of learning throughout the State, and also to each of the several State Libraries of the Union, and the various departments of the General Government—reserving a large number of copies for future demand, and the purpose of exchange for other valuable works, to be deposited in just proportions, in the libraries of the State and the State Historical Society.

The annual report required of the Executive Committee of the State Historical society, is herewith transmitted and gives evidence of strict fidelity on their part to the trust committed to them. Through the perseverance of its managers, this society has grown into an importance which reflects much credit upon them and in it, in my judgment, greater encouragement at your hands than has heretofore been bestowed by the Legislature. The increasing labors involving upon the corresponding Secretary to perform, have reached that magnitude, that I regard it proper in view of the interest the State should manifest in the promotion of the objects of this society, that a reasonable salary should be provided, and paid by the State to that officer.

It affords me great pleasure to announce the fact, that the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company have pressed the work undertaken by them, with a degree of energy, which must prove most satisfactory to all interested in its completion. The company have been fortunate in the selection of their officers, and in obtaining abundant means to forward the enterprise, on a scale of far greater magnitude, than was at first contemplated; being intended to pass boats of a draft of at least four feet and a half of water.

The expenditures of the Company, as reported by its President Otto Funk Esq., since the transfer by the State, and up to the 30th of December last, are as follows, viz:

Grand Kaukaun	$46,621 04
Little Chutes	20,615 27
Cedar Rapids	do do 50
Grand Chute	47,332 38
Menasha	do do
Locks, Warehouses Dams and Bridges	16,948 95
	$153,100 52

The sum estimated as necessary to complete the work, is the comparatively small one of $32,386 84. The Company have paid of the improvement liabilities, the amount of $133,490 4—thereby giving an earnest of their desire to remove all the pending indebtedness, within the time required by the act of Incorporation. The difficulties which have been overcome, in the progress of this work, were exceedingly formidable, but the benefits to be derived from it, when finished, by a large portion of the State are on a scale of far greater magnitude. From one of the few great connecting lines of communication, between the Lakes and the Mississippi, it assumes almost a national importance; and running as it does through the entire breadth of our State, it becomes of a value to those along the line, that no other means of transportation now used could replace. Rapid settlements, and a great increase of wealth, must necessarily follow its completion; and a large portion of our State now but thinly inhabited, or a wilderness, will receive an impulse which at no remote period, will render it a rival in all of the elements of material prosperity, to those sections already of importance, from their resources and population.

A glance at the map will show the favorable geographical position of the work, which, together with the internal improvements now in progress in Canada, confer an importance upon it which the originators of the project, in all probability, never foresaw. From the terminus of the improvement at Green Bay, to Toronto on Lake Ontario, via the railroad, terminating in Georgian Bay, and which is but 70 miles in length, is a greater distance, than from that point in our State, to Detroit; and lessens the number of miles, usually travelled to reach the Eastern ports, by several hundreds. This is a matter of no small consequence, to the Northern and North Western portions of our State, and demonstrates the fact that this, when established, must be the route which a large proportion of the vast carrying trade of those sections, and much of the country lying west of the Mississippi, will be most conveniently and cheaply done. The portion of country, contiguous to the Lake shore, must also share in the advantages thus conferred, by the opening of a nearer and cheaper avenue of communication with the commercial centers at the East.

The state at large is not without a deep interest in the completion of this important improvement within it. The number of great water powers which it creates along its extent, the manufacturing villages which it will cause to spring up in consequence, and the increase of taxable property and commercial activity, are considerations important to the welfare of our whole people. We can now plainly discern unaided by speculative statesmen, the benefits and disadvantages of the policy of granting public lands, in the states where they may lie, to be appropriated to the construction of works of this character; and our experience will go far towards convincing others, that the benefits have largely the preponderance. Undertaking, of a magnitude which would repel private enterprize unless thus aided, are encouraged and assisted to completion, and where, without such aid, if attempted, they would languish and die, the whole country, including the General Government, by the more rapid settlement of its lands, are benefited to an extent not easily calculated.

Large additions to the State Library, through means provided by the last Legislature, have been made during the past year. A detailed report, concerning the same, will be laid before you at an early day. The expenditure of a moderate sum only will be required annually in the purchase of late publications, to render it both an ornament to our State, and sufficient to the objects which induced its establishment.

The U. S. standard weights and measures, to which this State was entitled, on her admittance into the Union, have recently been received and put in order for use, in a suitable fire proof building, erected for that purpose, upon the public grounds, in pursuance of plans furnished by the U. S. Government.

In order that those easily standards may be rendered as useful, as it was designed by Congress they should be, I deem it important that the law relating to procuring county standards should be so amended as to require the State Treasurer, who, by law has the charge of the Government standards, to procure the manufacture from suitable material, for the use of each county, of complete and uniform standards, to be by him sealed and delivered to the proper county office; the cost of which, to be added to the amount of State tax that each county shall respectively be liable to pay, for the year the same shall be delivered. This I regard as the best means of insuring the proper uniformity in county standards, which it is so necessary to secure.

In my former message to the Legislature, I urged the propriety of making provision for the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to this state by act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850. The legislature at that session failed in the attempt to provide for such sale. I now renew the subject, and recommend definite action.

There are numerous considerations which should weigh, in urging an early disposition and reclamation of these lands. The disposal of the same would tend greatly to improve the health of localities contiguous to them—would hasten the settlement of the country, and make productive taxable property of much of that which in many instances is at present useless, and no law for their protection, or against taking the timber from them, it is believed, could be rendered sufficiently efficacious to prevent their being thus despoiled of what, in many instances, constitutes their chief value. Besides, even admitting the possibility of enforcing such a law, it could not be done without great perplexity and expense to the state.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, I have endeavored to adopt measures for the purpose, not only of ascertaining the facts, relative to the quantity and value of these lands, but as to secure the fee simple title thereto to the State.

Perfected and approved lists of such of said lands as remain unsold, within the surveyed portion of the state, and formerly subject to sale at the several U. S. Land Offices, have been procured from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and are as follows, viz:

In the Milwaukee Land District		55,638 93-100 acres.
do	Mineral Point do	13,515 49-100 do
do	La Crosse do	217,895 75-100 do
do	Willow River do	1,920 45-100 do
do	Menasha do	77,627 61-100 do
do	Steven's Point do	520,670 32-100 do

Making a total of one million six hundred and fifty-one thousand sixty-two 10-100 acres.

Official statements from the General Land Office, of the sales made by the government of such granted lands, since the passage of the act appropriating the same, and for which the State is clearly entitled to receive either money or other lands, is promised and confidently believed will be forthcoming: which, it is thought, will increase the total quantity within the surveyed portions of the State to nearly two millions of acres. It is thus, upon a moderate estimate, that one half of the overflowed lands in the surveyed districts (not included in either of the lists referred to), and the swamp and overflowed lands yet to be surveyed, in the northern portions of the State, it is reasonable to suppose that the total quantity which will ultimately enure to the State from this grant will equal three millions of acres. For the lands embraced in the perfected lists referred to, such assurances have been received from the Commissioner as to render it morally certain that patents for the same will be executed to the State at an early day.

Many of these lands are valuable, and should there be a judicious provision made for their sale, a large sum of money may be speedily realized by the state, after complying with the terms of the grant.

Admitting the propriety of thus disposing of these lands, I can see no constitutional objection to appropriating the surplus proceeds, after their application to the extent required by the act granting them, to such purposes as the Legislature may deem proper; and as a large sum has yet to be expended, in the erection of public buildings—such as the completion of the Penitentiary, the construction of the buildings for the various charitable institutions, and at no distant day of a new Capitol edifice, on the enlargement of the present—which, even now, owing to the insufficiency of room for offices, seems to be demanded.

From the examination I have given this subject, I am clear in the opinion that, from the sales of these lands, we may reimburse the treasury for all past outlays, on account of public buildings of every character, and further erect all such buildings as the state will require for many years to come. The constitutional limit for state indebtedness being small, and that limit having been reached during the years 1852 and 1853, I am strongly impressed with the belief that in the sale of these lands is presented the only means at present within our command by which to provide for the objects named without resorting to direct taxation, the burthens of which, for the ordinary expenses of our state, while yet in its infancy, will be found fully equal to the ability to meet.

I therefore recommend that in the event of provision being made for the sale of the lands, that the proceeds accruing to the state be set apart for the aforesaid objects.

Section three, article four, of the constitution requires the Legislature to provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year 1855. You will undoubtedly comply with this provision of that instrument at the present session. In addition to the enumeration required, I recommend that provision be made for collecting, at the same time, as full and complete information concerning the manufactures, products, and property of the state as may appear practicable. The information thus derived will unquestionably be found interesting, valuable, and creditable to our state.

It affords matter for congratulation that the different Railroad enterprises of our State, have, to a certain extent, recovered from the temporary depression, brought about by well known causes. It is now a conceded fact, that these important agents in the rapid settlement of our country, and the development of its resources, afford in this State, secure means for the profitable investment of capital; and such is now the condition, that it is no longer indispensible for us to rely entirely upon means furnished from older and more wealthy communities, for their construction. It has, within a comparatively recent date, been absolutely necessary to induce the aid of foreign capital, in order to take the first steps in these enterprises, and no better evidence could be given of the rapid and healthy growth of the State, than that of our greatly increased ability to forward such means of communication; and the certainty of their yielding a profitable return, for the investments which may be made in them. Aside from the general reward obtained by every branch of industry and enterprise, and from the increase produced by superabundant harvests, greatly beyond the demand for home consumption though added to by the wants of an unparalleled emigration has, of itself, been of a character calculated to augment materially, the available capital of the State.

Those laws of trade, which gradually and steadily regulate the supply in accordance with the demand, have insensibly, but with certainty, furnish our citizens with a great proportion of such means, as their necessities required, and their situation enabled them to command under the liberal provisions of the general laws, have full the effects of the general impulse. Such are already in progress, are being urged forward with all means of the companies having them in charge; and it is now confidently believed, that their completion, within a reasonable time, is placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. It should be care of the Legislature to foster, by liberal enactments, these important interests, and protect them by all such laws as are calculated to secure their rapid construction, and the permanency of all those investments, which may be devoted to their advancement or continuance. As one of the means necessary to effect this end I would strongly recommend the passage of such laws as would tend to prevent the commission of any fraud, by the over issue of, stock or otherwise by the officers of incorporated companies, which would affect the interests of those contributing them with the management of their affairs, or that of the community at large.

The occurrences which during the past few months have been brought to light, in several of the States, demonstrate the existing necessity of such enactments; and until these has been some action of this kind taken, the construction of our roads must necessarily be retarded by considerations which the Legislature can do much toward removing, by the imposition of severe penalties for offences of the character referred to, and such other checks as they, in their wisdom, may see fit to establish. Such a course will have a tendency to increase greatly the value of our securities abroad, by giving capitalists confidence in their repayment value. This subject I consider to be one of the highest importance, and I trust your earnest attention may be directed to the establishment of some law which will have the effect desired. The opinions expressed by me in my former message, relative to the importance of the speedy completion of our railroads, and the means which seemed to me proper to be used for their construction, I still adhere to, and would reiterate, did not a simple reference to that document obviate the necessity of so doing. In this connection, I deem it proper to recommend that the Legislature pass such a law as will enable Rail and Plank Road Companies to secure the right of way over all lands owned by the State, or held in trust for any fund.

I took occasion to urge upon the Legislature the policy of memorializing Congress upon the subject of the improvement of our Rivers and Harbors through the assistance of the General Government. Since that time Congress has acted upon the matter and passed an act making more liberal appropriations than had previously been set apart for these objects. From this bill, the President saw fit to withhold his sanction, and it is to be regretted that he deemed it his duty to take such a course, in view of the deep concernment we have in the making of adequate appropriations by Congress, for these objects.—Such have been demanded by the West for many years as a right to which they were entitled, as fully as that portion of our common country situated upon or near the sea board; and no satisfactory reason has yet been adduced why we should not have the full benefit of a system which has proved so highly advantageous to others.—Thus far, we can with propriety say that all the benefits reaped reaped through the assistance of the General Government, have scarcely been worth the labor it has cost to obtain them. Considering, as I do, that the right so long claimed by us is one to which we are entitled by the clearest principles of justice and national expediency, I feel it to be proper to reiterate all of the opinions I have formerly expressed upon the subject, and to urge upon the Legislature the memorializing of Congress, to either make these improvements by appropriations from the Federal Treasury, or remove the obstacles in the way of our making them ourselves.

The subject of the revision of our laws is one of consequence sufficient, in my judgment, to authorize the Legislature, at the present session, to take those preliminary steps necessary to the attainment of this object. So great is the mass of our laws now, and so crude, conflicting and uncertain in their character, that it is very difficult for those even whose profession gives them the best opportunities of knowing what the existing laws are, to distinguish the binding enactment from the repealed or altered law, and this evil, in connection with the manner of publishing our Statutes, leaves the people of our State nearly as much in the dark as to the action of their Legislatures as if they resided in some other. The certainty of a law is one of the chief benefits to be derived from it, and it is not clear but that it would be better for community to suffer the existence of bad laws than to live under a system which is subjected to continual alterations. Our excessive legislation has a tendency to produce an entirely different result from the one intended, and is, perhaps, as much calculated to create evils as to prevent or redress them. I trust that your attention will be devoted to this matter, and will result in the establishment of a system of laws which can be understood, and a reform in the manner of their publication.

The propositions submitted by the Legislature to the people, at the last general election, to amend the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions of the legislature, was negatived by a decided vote. That this instrument is, in some particulars, imperfect, and might, by alteration, be better adapted to our condition, I am thoroughly convinced; but the policy of adopting any amendment of it, until a thorough revision is had by a convention, may well be questioned.—Propositions to amend either the constitution or laws, should be thoroughly considered, and the consequences attendant canvassed with great care and mature deliberation.

The law fixing the time for the annual meeting of the Legislature on the second Wednesday in January, should, in my judgment, be so amended as to allow the standing officers who are appointed to report annually through the Governor the Legislature, more time after the close of the fiscal year to prepare their reports. The fiscal year, as is wisely provided, closes on the 31st day of December. For those departments connected with the financial affairs of the State, an insufficient space of time is now allowed after the closing of their accounts, on the last day of the year, to prepare in due form the reports required of them by law. In order, therefore, to provide a remedy for the evil stated, and to afford the Governor a reasonable time for obtaining such information from the reports as is proper for him to communicate to the Legislature at the opening of the session, as well as for numerous other reasons which might, with propriety, be urged, I recommend that provision be made for the annual session hereafter to commence as late as the third or fourth Wednesday in January, instead of the second, as is now provided.

We, in common with our sister states, have in general great cause for rejoicing, at the results of the year which has just closed. Although the pestilence has left in its train, many sorrowing hearts and desolated homes, yet aside from this, the nation has reason to be thankful.—Throughout our borders, all the arts of peace have been crowned by those just rewards, the hope of which has called them into existence.—Plenty has richly repaid industry, and while the Old World is pouring out its blood and treasure upon fields of battle, we have been permitted to enjoy the fruits of our labors in peace. Civil and Religious liberty are ours by inheritance, and we have to the fullest extent, realized the blessings attendant upon them—supported as they have been, by no force beyond that of an enlightened public opinion. Like the return of the seasons, and the operation of all natural laws, our political system has continued its working, until we have come to regard this wonderful result of the wisdom of our forefathers, as a matter of course, and receive its benefits as we do the daily gifts of Providence.

The perpetuity of this system can only be maintained, however, by a strict obedience to the laws, for the faithful execution of which I shall be found ever ready, should the emergency arise.

So far as your labors may be confined to the legitimate objects for which you are convened, and are calculated to promote the best interests of the whole people—if not in violation of that instrument which we alike are swor

VOLUME XI. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. NEW SERIES.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and Assembly:

You, having assembled to discharge the high and responsible trust confided by the Constitution to the representatives of the people, it becomes my duty to lay before you such information concerning the condition of the State as I may possess and to recommend to your consideration and action, such matters as, in my judgment, the wants and welfare of the people demand at your hands. But before proceeding to the performance of that duty, I regard it as not only proper, but even obligatory upon me to advert to the results of the year which has just closed, and to indulge in congratulations to each other never before warrantable in the history of Wisconsin. With the exception of the epidemic which has prevailed so generally this season over the country, it may be truly said, that the past year has been one of more than ordinary good health, even to this State—so remarkable for its salubrity. Prosperity has crowned our every kind and entreaty, in whatever channel exerted, until the admission is compelled from all, both at home and abroad, who are acquainted with its resources, that no State presents greater inducements to the various industrial classes than our own. It has been ascertained that the amt of our exports during the past year (including coin, and minerals) has exceeded the sum of its entire business two dollars.

While a great commercial revulsion seems to be certain in the sections of the Union, crippling their resources and impairing their prosperity, no State shares less in its calamities, or is better prepared for its contingencies. We have but to pursue that onward, though cautious policy, which has characterized our course, thus far in order to ensure the consummation of that desirable position among the celebrated States, which an enterprising, gifted and intelligent population—favored by our advantages of soil and climate, joined to a fortunate commercial position—are so well calculated to command. Let us faithfully endeavor to perpetuate our prosperity and happiness—relying with confidence upon the Supreme Ruler for strength and wisdom.

While the wants and varied interests of a young and growing State like ours, necessarily call for much legislation, there is not at this time an apparent necessity of legislative labor necessary to be performed sufficient to justify a protracted session. Extra legislation is too frequently indulged in—resulting in onerous taxes and the enactment of needless and unwholesome laws. Still, while I believe it to be my duty to urge upon you the propriety of a brief session, and a rigid observance of economy in the expenditure of the public moneys, I am far from meaning to be understood as wishing to curtail either, to the prejudice of any interest which it may be your duty to protect or protect.

Among the important matters to which I wish particularly to invite your attention, and on which, in order to secure a proper and timely result, it will be your duty to act at an early day, is that of a careful examine tion of Official Reports, and one of the conditions of the several departments of the State Government. These reports will immediately be laid before you, and they will be found to be full and explicit. Your constituents have a right to claim at your hands, such information as you may be able to obtain; and it is your duty to investigate closely into the doings of those intrusted with their interests. The conduct of all public servants, in every department of government is open to your inspection, and, upon a thorough and careful examination, it is but simple justice to all parties concerned that the people should know and understand the result. This duty of the Legislature, though frequently demanded of them by the office s themselves, has, I regret to say, been too long neglected and shamefully avoided.

The Reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, will exhibit to you in detail, a full statement of the receipts and disbursements of their several Departments, during the fiscal year, ending on the 31st day of December, from which I am unable to lay before you such information connected with the same, as I deem important for the purposes of this communication. It appears that the entire amount paid into the Treasury during the year 1854, on account of the various funds—

Was as follows:	
Principal of School Fund	$191,999 45
" Seminary do	2,247
" Normal School do	9,911 20
" University do	109,253 69
" Internal Improvement do	8,747 07
Loans to the Treasury, January, 1st	$57,438,15
Total	$129,274,90

During the same period the disbursements appear to have been as follows:

Principal of School Fund, including interest	$325,154,12
" " Seminary Fund	$4,996,96
" " University Fund, do do	21,869,10
" " Income of School "	97,198,82
" " University "	10,560,41
" " War Improvement Fund,	120,00
	$457,007,43
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first day of January, 1855, on account of the various funds of	$222,267,47

The Secretary of State, in his report, calculates the amount of funds now ready to be drawn from the Treasury, on account of the several funds during the present year, to amount to the sum of | $253,659,52

In this estimate, it is proper to state that the sum of $111,635,12 is included, as necessary to meet appropriations, arising from the erection of Penitentiary buildings and support of convicts during the past and present year, also the sum necessary to be applied toward the erection of a Lunatic Asylum and the completion of a portion of the Buildings designed, and the support of the Institutions established for the education of the Blind, and Deaf and Dumb.

To meet the following liabilities, the resources are stated as follows, viz:

State Tax as levied and collected under the act of 1854		$225 000,00
Bank Tax,	(estimated)	20,000,00
Real and Personal Property Tax,	do	9,000,00
Miscellaneous Revenue,	do	4,929,91
	Total,	$258,929,91

Among the matters of interest presented by this report, is a list of review of the public expenditures since the admission of Wisconsin into the Union—showing the yearly appropriations therefor, from 1848 to 1854, inclusive—amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $830,244 30, of which $94,671 91 was in the years 1848-9; $74,671 38 in 1850; $112,120 30 in 1851; $122,474 06 in 1852; $163,940 58 in 1853, and $264,602,07 in 1854. Of the last named sum, appearing under the head of expected for 1854, $63,696,03 was for the expenses of the objects of 1854, $200,906,04 was for the objects of 1853, inclusive—which, it will be seen, are provided for by permanent provision—thus only exhibiting that natural increase in public expenses, consequent upon the organization and progress of a new state, and growing in a great measure out of the necessary expenditures in providing Penitentiary and other public buildings, and the establishment of charitable institutions. While from the foregoing it would appear that the expenses for the year 1854 were between thirty and forty thousand dollars more than for any previous year, yet the aggregate for general purposes for that year was evidently some forty thousand dollars less than for 1853. This is accounted for by the fact that upwards of $50,000 more than in any previous year for such purpose was appropriated for the erection of a State Prison, Lunatic, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Asylums—including the moderate appropriations made for the benefit of the State Agricultural and Historical societies; all of which did then, as they do now, appear to be just and worthy objects of legislative favor; and some of which must continue to be objects of that character, and destined to create no small portion of the public expenses, unless other provisions than at present exist, are made for their defra ay.

With the suggestions of the Secretary, in relation to existing laws, on the subjects of the registration of marriages, births and deaths; foreign insurance agencies, the judiciary fund; the fixing of a penalty in the event of a failure of Town Assessors to make return, and the publication of the elect on laws, I most fully concur.—His exhibit, however, of the expense heretofore incurred by the Legislature, for newspapers and postage is worthy of more than a passing notice at this time, and I would impress upon you with the importance of a reform in respect to those matters. It appears that the expense for those two items alone, has for several years, averaged nearly ten thousand dollars annually: a very large proportion of which, I have ever regarded as unnecessary and unwarrantable in its character, and should be reduced and confined to such sum as the legitimate object of legislation may properly demand.

The report of the Board of Commissioners of School and University funds, has been elaborately prepared, and comprises much of interest, connected with the responsible trust committed to their charge.

It appears that the aggregate principal of the School fund, as stated on the first day of January, to the sum of $1,670,253 77; being an increase, during the past year of $523,454,49, derived chiefly from the sale of lands. The gross amount of interest, received since the last apportionment made to common schools, including the sum payable prior to the tenth day of March next, (that being the time fixed by law for the annual distribution) is $142,434 29; which, according to the estimate of the State Superintendent of Schools, is equal to 93 cents for each scholar—an increase of 21 cents over the previous year.

The claim of the State to the quantity unselected of the 500,000 acre grant, amounting to about 125 000 acres, belonging to the school fund, and heretofore denied by the General Government, upon the ground that there was an arrearage due the Government from the State, arising from the construction of the Territory with the Rock River Canal, has, during the past year, been amicably adjusted, upon terms entirely favorable to the State; and the lands thereby accruing have been chiefly selected. It seems highly probable that a like favorable adjustment will be had, of our claim to the five per centum of the net proceeds, arising from the sales of Government lands, to which the State is entitled; amounting at this time, it is supposed, to about $60,000, and withheld by the Government, for the same cause; as will more fully appear from a statement of the facts of the case, and the argument of the matter, which will be laid before you.

Considerable additions have been made to this fund during the past year, arising from fines collected by agents appointed for that purpose, under an act authorizing the same; a large proportion of which, it is believed, never would have reached the Treasury, except through the operation of some similar enactment. A defect in the law, however, it is said, has in some instances been made an excuse for not paying; to the satisfaction of which, your attention is invited. The rapid increase of this fund, exceeding so greatly the early anticipations formed in regard to it, affords cheering evidence of its ultimate sufficiency, for the purpose intended. To know that the means of obtaining a common school education are within the reach of all, is a source of just pride and congratulation, and should prompt us to protect them by the erection of such safeguards as the interests and well-being of posterity demand. Under an act of the legislature of 1854, requiring the commissioners and Governor to revise the mode of keeping the school and university accounts and records, important improvements have been made, and the work contemplated by said act, is rapidly progressing. In order, however, to ensure the continuance of this, a more permanent provision for the expenses, than at present exists, should be made therefore at the present session; and I can conceive of no just cause why such expenses should not be paid from the fund, for which they are incurred.

As the law now is, in cases where the interest due upon School and University Lands purchased has not been promptly paid on the day it became due, there have been a number of instances where the lands thus forfeited have been entered by others; and upon their making the payments required, the original purchasers have been deprived of all their rights in the property. This, in many instances, is calculated to work extreme hardship to those who, through ignorance or accident, fail to pay the interest due upon the day fixed; and some provision should be made, either for extending the time after advertisement, or giving the parties concerned such reasonable equity of redemption as will enable them to retain their lands, if they wish so to do. In this connection and with a view of subserving the best interest of the State, without prejudice to the fund, I submit to you the propriety of providing a reasonable limit to the quantity of School and University land which any one individual may hereafter purchase; and, as far as practicable, insure the occupation of the same to actual settlers.

This I deem to be the best policy to be pursued on the part of the State, and by the encouragement thus rendered to a class of citizens whose principal resources consist in their energy and industry, the fund may be advantageous to as great a degree as under the present system and the State at large will be benefitted to an extent, which the practice of monopolizing large tracts, by a few individuals, has a tendency to prevent. The only class whose interests such action will have a detrimental effect upon, is one composed of speculators merely, and who are not the tillers of the soil. An instance of such attempted monopoly occurred during the year 1853 when a few parties combined, and bought in connection, upwards of 130,000 acres; and also during the last year, a single individual purchased upwards of 50,000 acres; and in sundry other instances, similar operations, on a similar scale, have occurred. If without detracting from the proper fund, and the income arising therefrom, this growing evil can be prevented, I deem it to be your duty to provide the same by such enactments as are best calculated to ensure the desired result.

I recommend to your especial notice the very full and clear report of the State Superintendent, as exhibiting ample evidence that our common school system was well devised, and is now thoroughly organized—having, by its practical operations, demonstrated that the hopes early formed in regard to it were not extravagant. The cause of education in this State has manifested a degree of prosperity that furnishes us with good reason for rejoicing; and the degree of interest uniformly exhibited, but felt by all in its advancement and permanent establishment, affords strong testimony of its continuance and value. The various institutions of learning established in different parts of the State, each and all assisted from any fund over which it has the charge, are all as flourishing and prosperous as we could, at this early day, have any reason to hope they might be. We have cause to be proud of the fact that so many of them, conducted as they are by able and learned men, have already been reared in our cities and villages, and are spreading widely their beneficial influence. The several seminary buildings of the State University is now nearly completed, and will be ready for the reception of students by the first day of June. It affords me pleasure to state that this valuable institution continues to increase its influence and usefulness, and is steadily progressing in all its departments. The report of the Board of Regents, which has not yet been received, but which will in a short time be laid before you, will exhibit particularly all matters of interest connected with the University, and will doubtless claim your attention. The gross amount of the University fund, on the first day of January, amounted to $161,146.61. The amount of income applicable to the support of this institution for the present year, including the accruing interest for 1855, is $12,405.45

The report of the Bank Comptroller enables me to lay before you reliable information, concerning the operations of the various banks under the General Banking law of the State. It appears that the number of Banks established, and transacting business, under the law is *twenty four*, with an aggregate capital of $1,450,000 00. The amount of securities, consisting entirely of State Stocks deposited with the Comptroller, is $1,033-000; upon which the issue of circulating notes amounted on the first day of the present year, to $937,593—yielding a revenue to the State, by tax, for the year 1854, of $18,185 62.

It is a gratifying fact, and one upon which we may congratulate ourselves, that thus far the practical working of our banking system, gives evidence of its superiority over many, if not over all, those adopted by other States. Notwithstanding numerous failures of banking institutions in other States, and the money panic, which of late has so generally prevailed, but one of the institutions, organized under the general law of this State, is reported to have failed to redeem promptly its notes. As an evidence of great determination on the part of bankers, to merit confidence, in nearly every instance, upon the request of the Comptroller, additional securities have been deposited to an amount corresponding with the re cent decline in the market value of stocks; or by the return to the Comptroller of an amount of circulating notes equal to such depreciation. The promptness evinced by the banks, in thus responding, and the sound discretion exercised in the management of a department so important to the credit and business interests of the State, cannot but command your approbation.

Our banking law, although generally regarded as being as well adapted to secure the interests of the bill holder, as any which could well be framed, yet it is not void of defects, which are pointed out in the report of the Comptroller, and will, I trust, receive your attentive consideration. And in that connection it may be well to consider whether there is not a class of securities within our own State, of the nature of bonds issued by some of the principal cities, that may under proper restrictions be received as the basis of banking.

The present unsettled condition of monetary affairs, which is pervading the country so generally, and more recently brought near home to us, with increased defalcations effects, in consequence of numerous Bank failures in neighboring States, induces me to invite you to the examination of the subject, and urge upon you the necessity of such amendments as will, as far as practicable, provide a remedy, and protect the people against the imposition and fraud, so frequently practised by the introduction and circulation of doubtful currency, brought to our State and forced into very general use—not unfrequently through the aid of local bankers, who neither hold themselves responsible for its redemption, or make it a source of revenue to the State by the payment of a tax upon the capital they have issued, or employed. The effects of this practice upon the legitimate business of banking under the law of this State, is to discourage, and frequently cripple those institutions which were established in good faith under it. For while the banker, under our law, is required to amply secure every dollar issued—redeem those issues, on demand, in coin, and pay a State-tax upon his whole capital he is frequently compelled, in self-defence, to place foreign issues, to a certain extent, upon an equality with his own—thereby giving countenance and credit to a currency, having its origin in parts too far removed to insure safety, and liable, sooner or later, to become worthless to the holder

Viewing this matter in the light I do, I can arrive at no other conclusion, than that justice to the State, as well as the banking institutions established under its laws, and the safety of the bill holder, demand of you either to provide for prohibiting the circulation of all foreign bank notes, not secured in a manner equal to our own; or, at least, require as far as practicable, such bankers as may issue foreign notes, to treat them in all respects as their own currency, issued in conformity to our banking law, and render it subject to the same requirements in every important particular.

A report, in detail, of the condition and sta its of the State Prison, is submitted by the Commissioner thereof, to which I invite your early and careful attention. During the year 1853, Henry Brown, then Commissioner, contracted with Andrew Proudfit, to erect the stone work of the south wing of the permanent Prison building. Subsequently, the present Commissioner made other contracts, for the remaining portions of the work, and material necessary for the completion of the same. The whole structure is now very nearly finished, and it is intended to place the convicts within it, during the present month. This building is of the most permanent and substantial character, being fire proof, 206 by 50 feet four stories high, and containing two hundred and eighty-eight cells, and it is to be hoped, will be sufficient for the purposes intended, for many years to come.

As a matter of just convenience to the officers in charge, and for the purpose of ensuring against escapes, the main building need be erected, as soon as the means for that purpose, without embarrassing the treasury, can be appropriated.—While convict labor has contributed much toward the erection of the building, still there is yet, over and above all former appropriations made for that object, a large sum due to contractors—beside considerable balances for the maintenance and management of the prison, which it will be your duty to examine into and provide for. Provision was made at the last session of the legislature for rewarding convicts for overwork. While this principle may be just and worthy in its tendencies, I regard the practice of paying the convicts themselves any portion of such earnings until after the ir discharge, as liable to work great evils, by being improperly used, as they not unfrequently are, and in a manner affecting the prison discipline, and the security of prisoners. If such earnings can be confined to the support of the families of the convicts, where they may have them, during their imprisonment, and in cases where they have no families the money be retained until discharge of the convict, the main objections to the practice of rewarding them for their labor is, in my mind, overcome.

The question whether convict labor can be profitably employed, without working a serious injury to such of our citizens as are engaged in the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits, has often been seriously discussed, and it is still doubtful what may be the duty of the State in the premises. Now that comparatively little labor will be wanted for some years to come, be required of the convicts, in the erection of prison buildings, and entertaining grave doubts, both to the policy and propriety of the State engaging in manufacturing articles for sale, by convict labor, I submit to your consideration, the propriety of authorizing the letting, to the highest bidder, for a term of years, such of said labor, to be used within the prison enclosure, as cannot be profitably employed by the State, in the erection of buildings—requiring the contractor to furnish his own tools and files for such labor; thus throwing the whole matter upon to competition, and relieving the state of great responsibility; and perplexity connected with the same.

In my first message to the Legislature, I urged upon their attention, the propriety of adopting the preliminary measure to secure the erection of an Institution for the benefit of the insane.—An act, was passed at that session, authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners and a superintendent, who were clothed by law with power to purchase suitable grounds and to erect the necessary buildings. In April last the appointments contemplated by that act were made, since which time, appropriate grounds for that purpose near the village of Madison have been purchased and conveyed to the state, and contracts entered into for the erection of buildings, upon the most modern and approved plans. The main building and two wings are, by the terms of the contract, to be in readiness for the reception of patients, by the first day of January 1856. The appropriation for this object being small compared with the magnitude of the work, was evidently intended simply to secure the commencement of the undertaking. As to the propriety of proceeding with energy, such an undertaking so praiseworthy and just in its character, I need not here urge upon you, further than to say, that more aid is indispensable, and will, I trust, be found at your hands. For information of details, concerning the transactions the Commissioners and Superintendent, and the condition and wants of the Institution, I refer you to the reports of the officers in charge.

The prosperous condition of the institutions established for the education of the blind and deaf and dumb, as is more fully shown by the reports of the respective Boards of Trustees, is well worthy of notice. Indications of correct and judicious management by those in charge of them are apparent. The provision heretofore made by the Legislature for the establishment of these charitable institutions, must be regarded as having been bestowed upon objects worthy and humane in their character, and as meeting only the demands of simple justice to the unfortunate of these classes. And while I hold it to be our duty, to make ample provision for those objects and in no event to fail to provide annually for their free support, I cannot in view of the liberal provision before made for them, and the insufficient provision made for other institutions similar in their character, consistently urge at this time your making appropriations for the purpose of materially enlarging their buildings during the present year to any more than the completion of such portions as are already commenced. In support of this, I refer the reports which exhibit the number of pupils in each, as being less than equal to the accommodations provided, and from the best information I have been enabled to obtain, will be found ample for the present year. The propriety of providing by law, however, at the present session, for the ultimate extension and completion of the buildings, according to the plans adopted, in my judgment, is unquestionable; and I trust that such provision as the present session will deem proper to establish that object, within the necessary space of time, I am cheerfully disposed to favor. Means for the erection of shops, necessary for the use of the Deaf and Dumb, and the support of each of these institutions during the present year, are clearly objects claiming immediate provision, to the extent of which I refer to the respective reports.

The Geological survey of the State has been prosecuted the past year with great energy, and in most satisfactory manner. The able report of Professor Percival, our State Geologist, will doubtless elicit attention, both at home and abroad; and I trust will receive at your hands an early examination; as its importance will justify the publication of a larger edition than that is usual of this report, so immediately connected with the great mining interest of the state. The surveys thus far made have been chiefly confined to the land districts, and that having now been nearly completed; it is intended, during the coming season, to direct the examination of the north of the Wisconsin river to our copper mines, bordering on Lake Superior. There may, in my judgment, be prosecuted in connection with the Geological survey, a Zoological examination, for a comparatively trifling expense, resulting in such discoveries and collections, connected with the natural history of the state, as in future will be viewed as valuable and interesting, and to secure the full benefit of which, early action is necessary.

The military spirit exhibited by a portion of our fellow-citizens is both commendable and worthy of further encouragement than is now provided by law. In order to render the Militia of practical utility, the proper steps should be taken by the Legislature to encourage the formation of uniformed companies, which seems to be the best, if not the only practicable means, at present, of bringing into use the quota of arms which our state is entitled to draw annually from the United States Government. Imperfect as is the system for obtaining an enumeration of the militia of the state, yet the partial reports of the assessors of the several towns show an increase which entitles the state, for the present year, to receive upon the basis of about 400 stand of arms, valued at nearly $5,000 00. It is recommended by numerous military officers that a law similar in its character to the one now existing in the state of New York, be enacted. An examination of that law has induced me to recommend it to your consideration, as worthy of imitation; and calculated to inspire a proper military spirit. The report of the Adjutant General, to which I invite your attention, contains explicit information, and valuable suggestions, concerning the present condition of the militia.

The Attorney General, although not required by law to submit an annual report, has seen proper, in view of some matters of importance to the State connected with his department, and of which it is proper for the Legislature to be informed, to transmit, through me, a brief report, which I recommend you to consider.

Emigration to our State is annually on the increase, furnis ing full and satisfactory evidence of the adaptation of our soil and climate to the habits and wants of the emigrant, and of the high estimate abroad placed upon our resources. The Commissioner of Emigration, in his annual report, calculates the number of emigrants from foreign countries who have found their homes in Wisconsin, to be much greater during the past than any former year. A large portion of this, I am induced to believe, results from the continuance of an agency in New York, and through the sub-agency, established at Quebec, under it. My former expressed views, in regard to the propriety of such agencies, I have had, as yet, no reason to change.

The Secretary of State and Governor were, by an act of the last Legislature, constituted commissioners, to procure to be published, in two volumes, so much of the documentary history as at that time had been printed under the authority of the State, and a contract was made for 1000 copies of each volume, which are now ready for delivery. The work has been prosecuted under the supervision of the author, Wm. R. Smith, Esq., whose report of its doings in the premises is herewith submitted. This valuable and interesting publication, being the property of the State, it is proper that a provision be made for an early distribution of a portion thereof. I would therefore suggest the propriety of donating one copy to each of our common school libraries; to the libraries of each institution of learning throughout the State, and also to each of the several State Libraries of the Union, and the various departments of the General Government—reserving a large number of copies for future demand, and the purpose of exchange for other valuable works, to be deposited in just proportions, in the libraries of the State and the State Historical Society.

The annual report required of the Executive Committee of the State Historical society, is herewith transmitted and gives evidence of strict fidelity on their part to the trust committed to them. Through the perseverance of its members, this society has grown into an importance which reflects much credit upon them and must bring in my judgment, greater encouragement at your hands than has heretofore been bestowed by the Legislature. The increasing labors devolving upon the corresponding Secretary to perform, have rendered that magnitude, that I regard it proper in view of the interest the State should manifest in the promotion of the objects of this society, that a reasonable salary should be provided, and paid by the State to that officer.

It affords me great pleasure to announce the fact, that the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company have pressed the work undertaken by them, with a degree of energy, which must prove most satisfactory to all interested in its completion. The company have been fortunate in the selection of their officers, and in obtaining abundant means to forward the enterprise, on a scale of far greater magnitude, than was at first contemplated; being intended to pass boats of a draft of at least four feet and a half of water.

The expenditures of the Company, as reported by its President Otto Tank Esq., since the last year by the State, and up to the 20th of December last, are as follows, viz:

Grand Kaukeun	$ 43,681 04
Little Chute	60,143 37
Cedar Rapids	4,600 50
Grand Chute	47,522 30
Menasha	6,000 00
Locks, Warehouses Lands and bridges	10,948 05
	$ 173,895 52

The sum estimated as necessary to complete the work, is the comparatively small one of $32 388 84. The Company have paid of the Improvement liabilities, the amount of $ 131,490.—thereby giving an earnest of their design to remove all the pending indebtedness, within the time required by the act of Incorporation. The difficulties which have been overcome, in the progress of this work, were exceedingly formidable, but the benefits to be derived from it, when finished, by a large portion of the State, are on a scale of far greater magnitude. It is one of the few great connecting lines of communication, between the Lakes and the Mississippi, it assumes almost a national importance; and running as it does through the entire breadth of our State, it becomes of a value to those along the line, that no other means of transportation now used could replace. Rapid settlements, and a great increase of wealth, must necessarily follow its completion; and a large portion of our State now but thinly inhabited, as a wilderness, will receive an impulse which at no remote period, will render it a rival in all of the elements of material prosperity, to those sections already of importance, from their resources and population.

A glance at the map will show the favorable geographical position of the work, which, together with the internal improvements now in progress in Canada, confer an importance upon it which the originators of the project, in all probability, never foresaw. From the terminus of the Improvement at Green Bay, to Toronto on Lake Ontario, viz. the railroad, terminating in Georgian Bay, and which is but 70 miles in length, it is a greater distance, than from that point in our State, to Detroit; and lessens the number of miles, usually travelled to reach the Eastern ports, several hundreds. This is a matter of no small consequence, to the Northern and North Western portions of our State, and demonstrates the fact that this, when established, must be the line over which a large proportion of the vast carrying trade of those sections, and much of the country lying west of the Mississippi, will be most conveniently and cheaply come. The portion of country, contiguous to the Lake shore, must also share in the advantages thus conferred, by the opening of a nearer and cheaper avenue of communication with the commercial centers at the East.

The state at large is not without a deep interest in the completion of this important improvement within it. The number of great water powers which it will create along its extent, the manufacturing villages which it will cause to spring up in consequence, and the increase of taxable property and commercial activity, are considerations important to the welfare of our whole people. We can now plainly discern, unaided by speculative statesmen, the benefits and disadvantages of the policy of granting public lands, in the states where they may lie, to be appropriated to the construction of works of internal character; and our experience will go far towards convincing others, that the benefits have largely the preponderance. Undertaking, of a magnitude which would repel private enterprize unless thus aided, encouragement is assisted to completion, and where, without such aid, it attempted, they would languish and die, the whole country, including the General Government, by the more rapid sales of its lands, are benefited to an extent not easily calculated.

Large additions to the State Library, through means provided by the last Legislature, have been made during the past year. A detailed report, concerning the same, will be laid before you, at an early day. The expenditure of a moderate sum only will be required annually for the purchase of late publications, to render it both an ornament to our State, and sufficient for the objects which induced its establishment.

The U. S. standard weights and measures, to which this State was entitled, on her admittance into the Union, have recently been received and put in order for use, in a suitable fire proof building, erected for that purpose, upon the public grounds, in pursuance of plans furnished by the U. S. Government.

In order that those costly standards may be rendered as useful, as it was designed by Congress they should be, it does it important that the law relating to procuring county standards, should be so amended as to require the State Treasurer, who, by law has the charge of the Government standards, to procure the manufacture from suitable material, for the use of each county, of complete and uniform standards, to be by him sealed and delivered to the proper county office; the cost of which, to be added to the amount of State tax that each county shall severally be liable to pay, for the year in which it shall be ordered. This in regard to the best means of insuring the proper uniformity in county standards, which it is so necessary to secure.

In my former message to the Legislature, I urged the propriety of making provision for the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to this state by act of Congress, approved Sept. 28, 1850. The Legislature at that session failed in the attempt to provide for such sale. I now renew the subject, and recommend definite action

There are numerous considerations which should weigh in urging an early disposition and appropriation of these lands. The disposition of the would tend greatly to improve the health of localities contiguous to them—would hasten the settlement of the country, and make productive taxable property of much of that which in many instances is at present useless, and no law for their protection, or against taking the timber from them, it is believed, could be rendered sufficiently efficacious to prevent their being thus despoiled of what, in many instances, constitutes their chief value. Besides, even admitting the possibility of enforcing such a law, it could not be done without great perplexity and expense to the state.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, I have endeavored to adopt measures for the purpose, not only of ascertaining the facts, relative to the quantity and value of these lands, but also to secure the fee simple title thereto to the State. Perfected and approved lists of such of said lands as remain unsold, within the surveyed portion of the State, and formerly subject to sale at the several U. S. Land Offices, have been procured from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and are as follows, viz:

In the Milwaukee Land District,		59,630 93-100 acres.
do	Mineral Point	do 13,615 40-100 do
do	La Crosse	do 217,293 76-100 do
do	Willow River	do 119,618 45-100 do
do	Menasha	do 211,628 62-100 do
do	Bayen's Point	do 281,670 82-100 do

Making a total of one million six hundred and fifty-one thousand sixty-two 10-100 acres.

Official statements from the General Land Office, of the sales made by the government of such granted lands, since the passage of the act appropriating the same, and for which the State is clearly entitled to receive either money or other lands, as promised and confidently believed will be forthcoming; which, it is thought, will increase the total quantity within the surveyed portions of the State to nearly two millions of acres. Respected, upon a moderate estimate of the sales of the overflowed lands in the surveyed districts, (not included in either of the lists referred to), and the swamp and overflowed lands yet to be surveyed, in the northern portions of the State, it is reasonable to suppose that the total quantity which will ultimately come to the State from this grant will equal three millions of acres. For the lands embraced in the perfected lists referred to, such assurances have been received from the Commissioner as to render it morally certain that patents for the same will be executed to the State at an early day.

Many of these lands are valuable, and should there be a judicious provision made for their sale, a large sum of money may be speedily realized by the state, after complying with the terms of the grant.

Admitting the propriety of thus disposing of these lands, I can see no constitutional objection to appropriating the surplus proceeds, after their application to the extent required by the act granting them, to such purposes as the Legislature may deem proper; and as a large sum has yet to be expended, in the erection of public buildings—such as the completion of the Penitentiary, the construction of the buildings for the various charitable institutions, and at no distant day, of a new Capitol edifice, or the enlargement of the present—which, even now, owing to the insufficiency of room for offices, seems to be deemed so.

From the examination I have given this subject, I am clear in the opinion that, from the sales of these lands, we may reimburse the treasury for all past outlays, on account of public buildings of every character, and further create all such buildings as the state will require for many years to come. The constitutional limit for state indebtedness being small, and that limit having been reached during the years 1853 and 1854, I am strongly impressed with the belief that the sale of these lands is presented the only means at present within our command, by which to provide for the objects named without resorting to direct taxation, the burthens of which, for the ordinary expenses of our state, while yet in its infancy, will be found fully equal to the ability to meet.

I therefore recommend that in the event of provision being made for the sale of the lands, that the proceeds accruing to the state be set apart for the aforesaid objects.

Section three, article four, of the constitution requires the Legislature to provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year 1855. You will undoubtedly comply with this provision of that instrument at the present session. In addition to the enumeration required, I recommend that provision be made for collecting, at the same time, as full and complete information concerning the manufactures, products, and property of the state as may appear practicable. The information thus derived will unquestionably be found interesting, valuable, and creditable to our state.

It affords matter for congratulation, that the different Railroad enterprises of our State, have, to a certain extent, recovered from the temporary depression, brought about by well known causes. It is now a conceded fact, that these important agents in the rapid settlement of our country, and the development of its resources, afford in this State, secure means for the profitable investment of capital; and such is now our condition, that it is no longer indispensible for us to rely entirely upon means furnished from older and more wealthy communities, for their construction. It has, until a comparatively recent date, been absolutely necessary to induce the aid of foreign capital, in order to take the first steps in these enterprises, and no better evidence could be given of the rapid and healthy growth of the State, than that of our greatly increased ability to forward such means of communication; and the certainty of their yielding a profitable return, for the investments which may be made in them. Aside from the generous reward obtained by every branch of industry and enterprise, and from the increase produced by superabundant harvests, greatly beyond the demand for home consumption though added to by the wants of an unprecedented emigration has, of itself, been of a character calculated to augument materially, the available capital of the State.

Those laws of trade, which gradually and steadily regulate the supply in accordance with the demand, have insensibly, but with certainty, furnish our citizens with a great proportion of such means, as their necessities required, and their situation enabled them to accumulate under profitable. Those legislative works of internal improvement, the construction of which the onward march of our State made necessary, have felt the effects of the general impulse. Such as are already in progress, are being urged forward with all means of the companies having them in charge; and it is now confidently believed, that their completion, within a reasonable time, is placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. It should be our care of the Legislature to foster, by liberal enactments, these important interests, and protect them by all such laws as are calculated to secure their rapid construction, and the permanency of all those investments, which may be devoted to their advancement or continuance. As one of the means necessary to effect this end I would strongly recommend the passage of such laws as would tend to prevent the commission of any fraud, by the over issue of stock or otherwise by the officers of incorporated companies, which would affect the interests of those entrusting them with the management of their affairs, or that of the community at large.

The occurrences which during the past few months have been brought to light, in several of the States, demonstrate the existing necessity of such enactments; and until these has been some action of this kind taken, the construction of our roads must necessarily be retarded by considerations which the Legislature can do much toward removing, by the imposition of severe penalties for offences of the character referred to, and such other checks as they, in their wisdom, may see fit to establish. Such a course will have a tendency to increase greatly the value of our securities abroad, by giving capitalists confidence in their permanent value. This subject I consider to be one of the highest importance, and I trust your earnest attention may be directed to the establishment of some law which will have the effect desired. The opinions expressed by me in my former message, relative to the importance of the speedy completion of our railroads, and the means which seemed to me proper to be used for their construction, I still adhere to, and would reiterate, did not a simple reference to that document obviate the necessity of so doing. In this connection, I deem it proper to recommend that the Legislature pass such a law as will enable Rail and Plank Road Companies to secure the right of way over all lands owned by the State, or held in trust for any fund.

I took occasion to urge upon the Legislature the propriety of memorializing Congress upon the subject of the Improvement of our Rivers and Harbors through the assistance of the General Government. Since that time Congress has acted upon the matter and passed an act making more liberal appropriations than had previously been set apart for those objects. From this bill, the President saw fit to withhold his sanction, and it is to be regretted that he deemed it his duty to take such a course, in view of the deep concernment we have in the making of adequate appropriations by Congress, for these objects.—Such have been demanded by the West for many years as a right to which they were entitled, as fully as that portion of our common country situated upon or near the sea board; and no satisfactory reason has yet been adduced why we should not have the full benefit of a system which has proved so highly advantageous to others.—That for we can with propriety say that all the benefits reaped reaped through the assistance of the General Government, have scarcely been worth the labor it has cost to obtain them. Considering, as I do, that the right so long claimed by us is one to which we are entitled by the clearest principles of justice and national expediency, I feel it to be proper to reiterate all of the opinions I have formerly expressed upon the subject, and to urge upon the Legislature the propriety of memorializing Congress, to either make these improvements by appropriations from the Federal Treasury, or remove the obstacles in the way of our making them ourselves.

The subject of the revision of our laws is one of consequence sufficient, in my judgment, to authorize the Legislature, at the present session, to take those preliminary steps necessary to the attainment of this object. So great is the mass of our laws now, and so crude, conflicting and unsatisfactory in their character, that it is very difficult for those even whose profession gives the best opportunities of knowing what the existing laws are, to distinguish the binding enactment from the repealed or altered law, and this evil, in connection with the manner of publishing our Statutes, leaves the people of our State nearly as much in the dark as to the action of their Legislatures as if they resided in some other. The certainty of a law is one of the chief benefits to be derived from it, and it is not clear but that it would be better for community to soften the existence of bad laws than to live under a system which is subjected to continual alterations. Our excessive legislation has a tendency to produce an entirely different result from the one intended, and is, perhaps, as much calculated to create evils as to prevent or redress them. I trust that your attention will be devoted to this matter, and will result in the establishment of a system of laws which can be understood, and a reform in the manner of their publication.

The proposition submitted by the Legislature to the people, at the last general election, to so amend the Constitution as to provide for biennial sessions of the legislature, was negatived by a decided vote. That this instrument is, in some particulars, imperfect, and might, by alteration, be better adapted to our condition, I am thoroughly convinced; but the policy of adopting any amendment of it, until a thorough revision is had by a convention, may well be questioned.—Propositions to amend either the constitution or laws, should be thoroughly considered, and the consequences attendant canvassed with great care and mature deliberation.

The law fixing the time for the annual meeting of the Legislature on the second Wednesday of January, should in my judgment, be so amended as to allow the various officers who are required to report annually through the Governor to the Legislature, more time after the close of the fiscal year to prepare their reports. The fiscal year, as is wisely provided, closes on the 31st day of December. For those departments connected with the financial affairs of the State, so insufficient space of time is now allowed after the closing of their accounts, on the last day of the year, to prepare in due form the reports required of them by law. In order, therefore, to provide a remedy for the evil stated, and to afford the Governor a reasonable time for obtaining such information from the reports as is proper for him to communicate to the Legislature at the opening of the session, as well as for numerous other reasons which might, with propriety, be urged, I recommend that provision be made for the annual session hereafter to commence as late as the third or fourth Wednesday in January, instead of the second, as is now provided.

We, in common with our sister states, have in general great cause for rejoicing, at the results of the year which has just closed. Although the pestilence has left in its train, many sorrowing hearts and desolated homes, yet aside from this, the nation has reason to be thankful.—Throughout our borders, all the arts of peace have been crowned by those just rewards, the hope of which has called them into existence.—Plenty has richly repaid industry, and while the Old World is pouring out its blood and treasure upon fields of battle, we have been permitted to enjoy the fruits of our labors in peace. Civil and Religious liberty are ours by inheritance, and we have to the fullest extent, realized the blessings attendant upon them—supported as they have been, by no force beyond that of an enlightened public opinion. Like the return of the seasons, and the operation of all natural laws, our political system has continued its working, until we have come to regard this wonderful result of the wisdom of our forefathers, as a matter of course, and receive its benefits as we do the daily gifts of Providence.

The perpetuity of this system can only be maintained, however, by a strict obedience to the laws, for the faithful execution of which I shall be found ever ready, should the emergency arise.

So far as your labors may be confined to the legimate objects for which you

SEAMAN & WING'S ADV'TS.

To Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers,

CANE SEAT MATERIAL, at SEAMAN & WING'S.

ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY BOARDS AND SEAMAN & WING'S.

ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT AND SEAMAN & WING'S.

VARNISHES, JAPAN AND TURPENTINE, at SEAMAN & WING'S.

WINDOW LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN MATERIAL, at SEAMAN & WING'S.

CORD, TASSELS, CENTER AND SIDE LOOPS, at SEAMAN & WING'S.

CURTAIN PINS AND WINDOW CAPS, at SEAMAN & WING'S.

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CHEST ROSEWOOD AND FANCY MOULDINGS, at SEAMAN & WING'S.

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SPRING MOSS, GRASS, HUSK, COT, AND SEAMAN & WING'S.

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ROSEWOOD LOUNGE CHAIRS, MAHOGANY AND SEAMAN & WING'S.

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ARE OFFERING their Full Stock of Groceries, for cash, which they are prepared to sell on unusually low terms.

Their stock is as follows:

Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee

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Spices, Saleratus, Indigo, Codfish, Sardines, Pickles, and a very fine stock of Hyson, Young Hyson and Imperial Teas.

Also, a very fine stock of Hennessy Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Also, a very fine stock of Havana Segars.

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Also, a very fine stock of Rio Coffee

Also, a very fine stock of Rio Coffee

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To Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers,

CABINET HARDWARE, at SEAMAN & WING'S.

PLANK AND MAHOGANY BOARDS AND VENEERS, at SEAMAN & WING'S.

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BUTCHER & SEXTON,

Have just received for sale from on board the Propeller P. W. BADGELY & CO.,

A large and well assorted Fall Stock of Groceries, which they are prepared to sell on liberal terms to the trade.

Also, a full assortment of Provisions, which they hope to merit the same liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm.

BUTCHER & SEXTON.

Milwaukee, Oct. 1st, 1854. oct2-1y

CITY LAND OFFICE!

LAW BUILDINGS, WISCONSIN ST.

I HAVE IN THE CITY FOR BARGAINS. I have now in my office a full list of City Property, which they are prepared to sell on liberal terms. Also, a large list of Farms in Racine, Walworth, Waukesha, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Dodge, Columbia, Dane, Green, Rock, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Monroe, La Crosse, Vernon, Jackson, Clark, Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door, Marquette, Green Lake, Winnebago, Calumet, Washington, Ozaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Dane, Jefferson, Columbia, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door, Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Portage, Marathon, Clark, Jackson, Monroe, La Crosse, Vernon, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Adams, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door, Marquette, Green Lake